

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1927

NUMBER 14

U. N. C.
COMMERCIAL

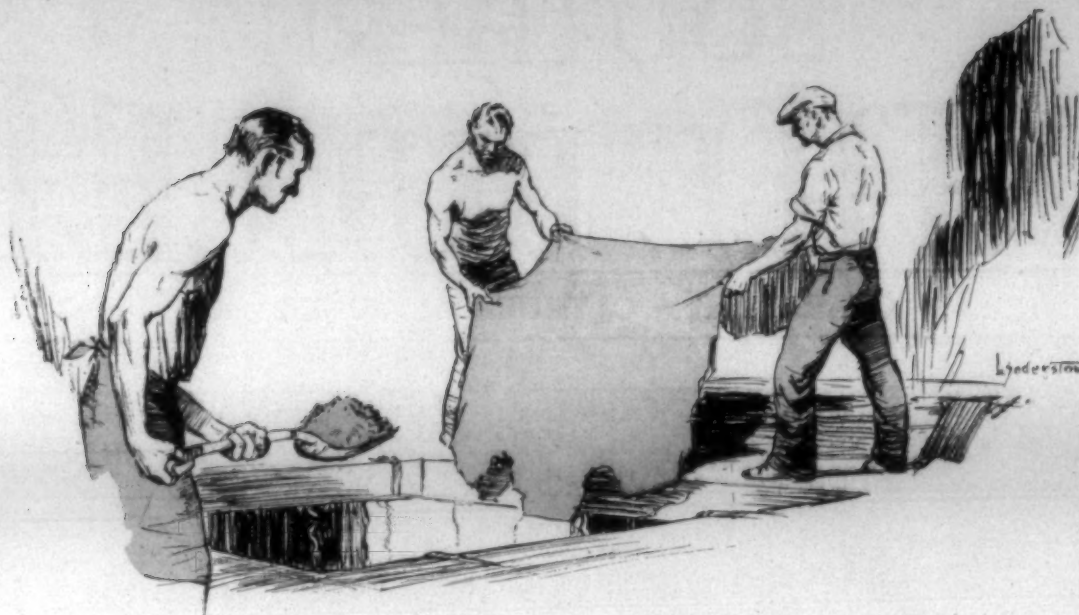
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You Should Buy
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For the Same Reason
Let's Talk It Over

DRAPER CORPORATION

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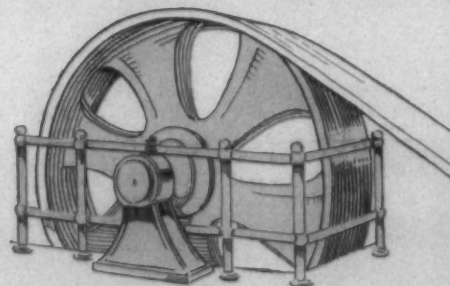
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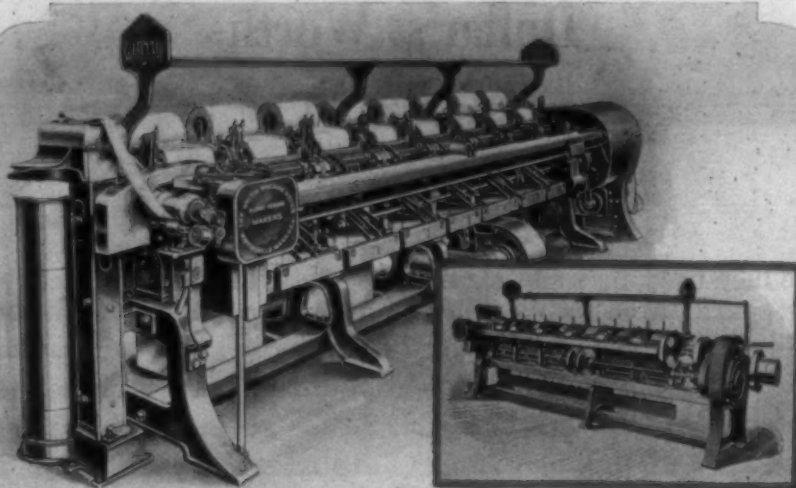
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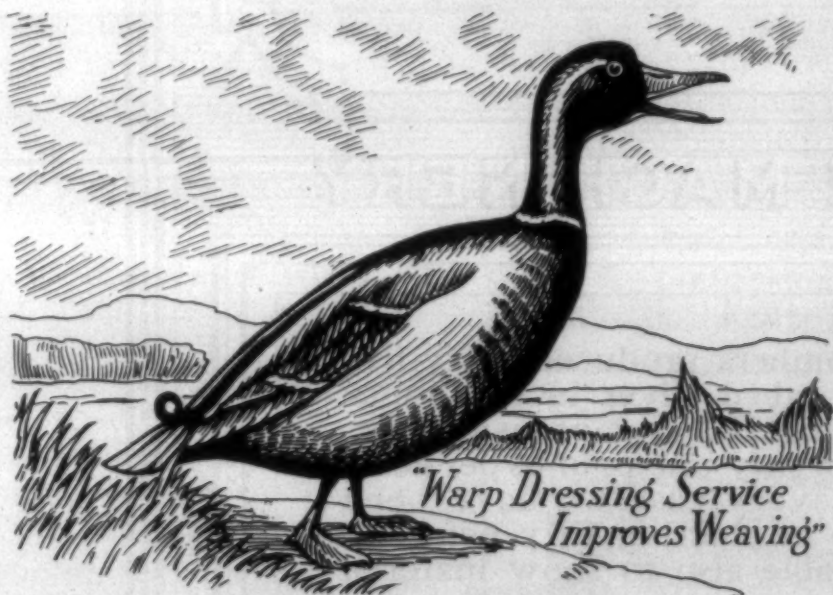
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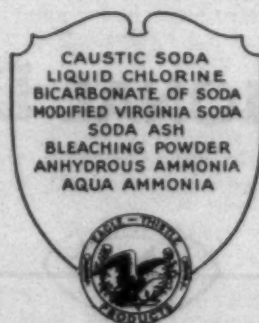
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897.

VOL. 32

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*The Cotton Outlook**

By I. V. Shannon.

FLOODS in the Mississippi Valley have attracted world-wide attention and have focused the minds and eyes of the speculative and consuming branches of the cotton trade on the outlook for the next crop unusually early in the season, owing to the uncertainty which they have created as to next season's supply.

An unfavorable planting season and late frosts in parts of the cotton belt have given the crop a late start and have added to these uncertainties.

Consequently, the outlook for the South's chief money crop has radically changed for the better in so far as values are concerned; speculation has broadened and a periodical revival of the cotton market which promises to carry prices above the cost of production, appears imminent.

When the floods first became a menace to the rich lands along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, cotton was selling four to five cents a pound less than it cost the average farmer to produce it last year.

The first break in the levee system brought on a wave of buying, which lifted prices $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound within ten days' time.

This advance would probably have been many times greater had it not been for the fact that the consuming world was obsessed by the idea that the South has a surplus of cotton from the 1926 crop large enough to provide for its needs this season, even should a comparatively small yield be produced.

Time is likely to prove such views erroneous and costly to speculators and spinners who take a bearish view of the situation, as the consumption requirements of the world for American cotton are at the maximum, and may be greater next season than during the present one.

Approximately one and one-quarter million bales of our excess production of last year already has been absorbed by the Far East as a result of the shortage in Indian and Chinese crops. China will be in no position to raise a crop of cotton this year on account of its civil war and the price of silk may be raised to such a level by the disturbances in that country as to increase the demand for our cotton far beyond

the expectation of even the most optimistic.

I personally believe that we are in for a period of several years of short crops, shrinking surplus, rising prices and prosperity for the producer of cotton.

I hesitate at this early date to venture a prophesy as to how high values will go, but it appears almost a certainty that prices will rise above the cost of production in the near future.

In making this statement I have in mind the cost of raising last year's crop, which was approximately 17 cents a pound.

It is well to bear in mind in this connection the fact that recent small crops have cost around 22 cents a pound to produce and the possibilities are that values may work up to that level, or even above it, if weather conditions during the growing season are unfavorable or if there is a large invasion of weevil or other insect pests.

The probabilities are that even a crop of fifteen million bales will bring over 20 cents a pound, and considerably more if the crop turns out much less than this.

Last year's crop, including linters, and the carry-over at uncottoned towns and plantations furnished a supply of approximately 20,200,000 bales to be marketed. Of this 17,958,000 were marketed up to May 6th, according to figures compiled by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, leaving little more to come from the farms. Spinners took 14,718,000 bales up to the same date. The remainder of the supply is held mostly by people who are able and willing to wait for a higher market.

Lands inundated by floods and backwater from the Mississippi, Arkansas, St. Francis, Red and Ouachita Rivers and their tributaries, probably aggregate around ten million acres. About one-fourth of this is cultivated. Most of the cultivated lands are planted in cotton and usually produce a bale to the acre. Last year these lands produced approximately one and one-half million bales.

The floods will not subside in time for much of this land to be planted before June 1st. Considerable areas may not be planted before the middle of that month, while a large portion is not apt to be planted at all

due to loss of seed, implements and live stock.

An official of the United States Crop Reporting Board predicts that one million acres of these inundated lands which were cultivated last year will not be planted.

Lands in the southern portion of the flooded districts should have been planted before the middle of April and in the northern sections on or before the first of May, because an early start increases the ability of the cotton plant to withstand adverse weather and insect invasions.

Last year's bumper crop of 17,687,000 bales was due largely to its early start. A large portion was planted during March and probably two-thirds of it was planted before the middle of April. This enabled the plant to overcome a wet spring and a heavy invasion of hoppers, and to make an enormous top crop for the first time in 18 years.

The general impression is that damage from the high waters will be confined to the flooded sections and that even these lands may make from a half to two-thirds of a crop, owing to their richness.

Such a yield is possible, but unfortunately flood years have always been wet years for the entire territory extending from Eastern Oklahoma and Northeast Texas to the Georgia line.

Past records show that the states of the Mississippi Valley have produced short crops in every flood year since the advent of weevil. After the high waters subside, insects of all kinds are plentiful and destructive.

Government entomologists say weevil emergence in the states of the Mississippi Valley and Texas is much larger than last year, and they predict a heavy initial infestation in these states.

Professor Nicolai Husted, of Minneapolis, in an article in the Minneapolis Journal of March 27, claims that high water stages below St. Louis occur as the planet Jupiter approaches perihelion, or the closest

point to the sun, and that low water stages occur as that planet approaches aphelion, or the farthest point from the sun. He gives data and tables extending over a long period of years to prove his theories, which contain many coincidences that are remarkable, if not convincing.

Mr. Husted also claims that precipitation will be greater next year than this as the perihelion of Jupiter does not occur until 1928.

I do not indorse Professor Husted's theories as I have never made a study of this phase of the subject, but they are certainly interesting, and if correct, indicate that we may have in prospect two wet years, if not two successive floods.

I do know, however, that floods appear in the Mississippi Valley at almost regular periods ranging from four to eight years. Occasionally we have two flood years in succession as in 1890 and 1891 and 1912 and 1913.

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Whenever this period between the floods is short we generally have one wet year and one dry year and when the interval is long two wet years and two dry years are experienced, with the intervening years showing increasing or decreasing precipitation.

The effects of flood and wet years on production in the states of the Mississippi Valley and the comparative effect of dry years on the yield are illustrated in the following figures. The states included in this calculation are Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Alabama. The latter is included because it nearly always has weather similar to that of Mississippi.

Comparative Production in Wet and Dry Years.

*Maximum production these states before 1925	5,274,000
Production 1925 (Dry Year)	6,672,000
Production 1926 (Wet Year following Dry Year)	6,422,000
Production 1922 (Flood Year)	3,700,000
Production 1923 (Wet Year following Flood Year)	2,535,000

*An article from "Trade Winds," the business magazine of the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

These figures present some startling contrasts and indicate the possibility of the crops of these states shrinking as much as 50 per cent, if the season turns out to be a wet one. I do not predict such an outcome but these figures undoubtedly indicate it to be within the range of possibility.

Because 1926 was a comparatively wet season, the large yield in nearly all of the Mississippi Valley states last year has tended to upset many pre-conceived ideas and views of the effect of wet years.

There are several reasons for the large yield in these states last year in the face of a comparatively heavy rainfall. The reasons most plainly evident were the distribution of the rains, evenness of temperature, large amount of sunshine and the absence of weevil damage. The effect of a very wet or a very dry year seems to be cumulative in that it exerts some influence on the following season.

My studies convince me that the number of days of sunshine during the flowering and maturing periods play as great, if not greater, part in production than the amount of rainfall. Studies made by the Department of Agriculture demonstrate that an average temperature of one degree above normal during August will reduce the yield forty pounds of lint per acre, while an average of one degree below normal will increase production twenty pounds.

There was an abundance of sunshine when it was most needed last year and the late or top crop, which flowered in July and August, reached maturity for the first time in eighteen years. It was this late crop which really made the yield so large.

As a matter of fact, however, the ginning returns for identical counties and parishes in the delta lands of Mississippi and Louisiana (which are the only data of this kind available as this is written) show that they produced 14 per cent less cotton in 1926 than they did in 1925.

Moreover, the average yield in the state of Mississippi fell off from 275 pounds in 1925 to 239 in 1926, from 232 to 202 in Louisiana and from 205 to 196 in Arkansas.

In this connection it is well to remember that the average yield per acre during the wet year of 1923 was 91 pounds in Mississippi and Alabama, 125 in Louisiana and 98 in Arkansas. Weevil damage in all of these states except Missouri, ranged from 15 to 32½ per cent.

A study of the census returns for the past two years indicates that Texas is the only section of the belt that has any hope of raising a sufficient crop to offset, even in part, the prospective shortage in the Mississippi Valley states.

Practically all of last season's gain of 1,565,000 bales was contributed by Texas which increased its production 1,358,000. Nearly all other states, Georgia excepted, recorded losses notwithstanding a favorable season and a plentiful use of fertilizers.

The following comparative figures show the part played by Texas in furnishing the total yield.

	1926	1925
Total crop ginned	17,687,000	16,122,000
Texas crop	5,456,000	4,098,000
All other states	12,231,000	12,024,000

Can Texas overcome prospective shortage in the Valley States this year?

Texas requires an even distribution of rainfall and sunshine and moderate temperatures to produce a big crop. It had just what it needed last year and produced a bumper yield.

So far this season, the western half of that state has experienced an unusual lack of rain. Planting has been delayed and germination is poor in the eastern and central sections on account of rains and cold, wet soil.

Eastern states have reduced their use of fertilizer, on which they are dependent for a good yield, approximately 25 per cent.

This combination of facts outlined above leads me to believe that there is a prospect of one, if not two, short crops.

In that event our surplus from last year will be absorbed quickly and the consuming world will soon find itself dependent for supplies upon production, from year to year, and not upon the carry-over.

The law of supply and demand does not play favorites in its workings. In years of short cotton crops it operates in favor of the producer. He receives good prices in those

in advance anyone could determine the average price of cotton for the season and presents a chart and some very interesting figures from past records to sustain its views.

Its figures, which purport to show the apparent relation between the prospective carry-over and average price for the season, with a statement of the actual carry-over and average price are given below. The carry-over figures are from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle and were used by the Bureau of Markets in its calculations. The prices are average prices for the season of middling spot cotton as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Only lint cotton is included in its figures.

Relation Between Supply and Price.

When supply is	Price of Spots
13,000,000 bales	Averages 31.00 cents
15,000,000 bales	26.00 cents
17,000,000 bales	24.00 cents
20,000,000 bales	18.00 cents
22,000,000 bales	15.00 cents
23,000,000 bales	13.00 cents

The Bureau explains that prices for 1921-22 were lower than usual for the supply available and the carry-over due to the disorganized state of industry throughout the world.

Another chart, issued by the Bureau of Markets giving the results of its studies of the relation between world supplies of American lint cotton and price shows:

Relation Between Prospective Carry-Over and Average Prices.

Season	Theoretical Carry-over	Indicated Price	Actual Carry-over	Average Price
1923-24	3,000,000	\$30.00	2,990,000	\$31.67
1922-23	4,000,000	22.00	3,296,000	24.08
1924-25			3,567,000	24.27
1921-22	5,000,000	19.00	5,296,000	17.78
1925-26	6,000,000	18.00	5,730,000	18.85
	8,000,000	15.00		

Note: Prices for the crop year 1920-21 averaged higher than the Government's chart would indicate. This was due to the fact that the size of the crop was not determined until late and the early market brought as high as 22.75 cents a pound. Prices later dropped to 11.75.

seasons and is prosperous. In years of bountiful crops prices are low and the spinner reaps the harvest.

The Bureau of Markets, which has made an exhaustive study of the workings of the law of supply and demand in so far as it affects the price and the consumption of cotton, says its investigation discloses that the prospective carry-over is the chief price making factor for the crop which is then being marketed.

The bureau advances the theory that if the carry-over were known

The following figures taken from the records of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange show the actual effect of large and small carry-over and large and small crops on the price of spot cotton. These figures include linters, which constitute about 7 per cent of the production of lint and of the carry-over.

We started the past season with a carry-over from the previous season of 5,362,000 bales and productions from the Government of a crop of 18,618,000. It also predicted a sur-

plus at the end of the season of 9,000,000 bales of lint cotton.

These figures indicated an approximate supply of 25,600,000 bales including linters, or a little over 5,000,000 more than was available during the previous season.

Under the weight of the prediction of this tremendous supply the price of cotton declined to 11.68 for middling in New Orleans, the consumption demands for the season being then an unknown quantity and the trade not inclined at that time to expect much over last season's record of 15,165,000.

The final returns of the Census Bureau made the crop of lint 17,687,000 bales, which is 700,000 less than the Government predicted when reduced to a unit of 500 pounds gross weight. These returns indicate a total supply of approximately 24,500,000 bales including linters and the carry-over.

Spot prices have recently advanced to around 15½ cents a pound as a result of the decreased supply outlook and increased consumption prospects.

Low price cotton has stimulated demand the world over. A shortage in the Egyptian, Indian and Chinese crops has increased the demand for our cotton from unexpected quarters and it now looks as if consumption will total 17,200,000 bales. Such views are largely based on spinners' takings, which usually run hand in hand with consumption. Spinners' takings to May 6th were 1,800,000 larger than last year. As the season does not end until July 31, there is ample time for the takings to show a gain in excess of 2¼ million.

If consumption aggregates as much as is indicated above, the carry-over should be around 7,300,000 bales, of which about 7,000,000 will be lint cotton.

Such a carry-over should prove no more burdensome to the market, with consumption running between 16 and 17 million bales, than a 5,000,000-bale surplus did when consumption ranged from 12¼ to 14 million.

The Bureau of Markets, in concluding its report on the effect of supply and carry-over on prices and consumption, expressed the opinion that production finished its cycle of increasing crops with last year's bumper yield, but that consumption was still behind and had considerable to make up before its cycle was completed.

This statement agrees with the record of other years. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that consumption is on a new high plane and will continue between 16 and 17 million bales as long as our cotton is available in sufficient quantities to furnish what the mills need.

The bureau also expressed the opinion that it will take a price of thirty cents and above to restrict materially the spinning of cotton.

There is very little probability of a sufficient increase in foreign crops to offset any loss in our crop this year, as the low prices which they received for last season's production is discouraging planting, while civil war in China may reduce its crop

(Continued on Page 43)

Small Crop Years.

(000 omitted)

	Growth	Consumption	Carry-over at end of Season	Low	High	Gain (Cts. per lb.)
Surplus July 31, '21			9,364	11.75		
Season 1921-22	8,442	12,829	4,879	11.75	22.75	.1100
Season 1922-23	10,424	12,631	2,573	20.00	31.25	.1125
Season 1923-24	10,985	11,241	2,319	22.75	36.00	.1325

Large Crop Years.

	Growth	Consumption	Carry-over at end of Season	High	Low	Loss (Cts. per lb.)
Season 1924-25	14,808	14,217	2,991	28.88	20.95	7.93
Season 1925-26	17,435	15,165	5,362	24.23	18.00	6.23
Season 1926-27	18,900			18.74	11.68	7.06

*Linters are estimated.

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“THERE has been a tendency,” continued a prominent textile man recently, “in the last few years toward the use of fast dyes exclusively, and this is growing more and more each year.”

Nothing is forcing this increased use of fast dyes; manufacturers are simply discovering that the perfection of really fast colors affords them a rare opportunity. Many of the most widely advertised, heaviest selling textile lines today attained leadership with the aid of fast colors. Department stores, whose example is followed all over the country, are featuring, recommending, and actively pushing, fast-dyed goods. The June (1926) issue of *Good Housekeeping* contained a most illuminating article which reported the attitude on fast colors of its 1,590,875 readers.

All business successes are built upon a ready comprehension of the consumer mind. Whatever your own attitude on fast colors, you should read this remarkable article and other data on the fast dyes situation which we have gathered for you.

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Carded Yarn Group Making Progress

THE recently organized Carded Yarn Spinners Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute is meeting with marked encouragement in getting its work under way. The great majority of manufacturers of carded yarn in America are now affiliated with the Group. The several committees are beginning active work and the leadership of the Group feels that its ultimate success will be assured by the continued and active support of the membership.

These facts are outlined in a letter sent to all members by B. B. Gossett, chairman of the Advisory Committee, following a recent meeting in New York of the advisory and section committees of the Group.

Accompanying Mr. Gossett's letter is a copy of a memorandum defining certain sound trade practices as applied to the yarn industry. This memorandum, prepared and approved by the Advisory Committee of the Carded Yarn Spinners Group and officers of the Textile Institute, was presented by Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, to a committee from the Yarn Merchants Association of Philadelphia. The latter committee conferred with Mr. Hines at the time of the committee meetings in New York.

This memorandum, which is given below, covers what the committee and officers of the Institute regard as a "general statement of sound trade practices in the interest of the respective mills as well as in the general public interest." It should receive the careful consideration of everyone connected with any branch of the yarn industry.

Mr. Gossett's letter said:

"We are delighted to be able to advise you that a great majority of the mills engaged in the manufacture of carded yarn in America are now affiliated with the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton Textile Institute.

"Enclosed you will find a list of the committees that have been appointed to represent the Group and we believe with you continued support that these committees working with the officers of the Institute will be able to produce most satisfactory results. Of course progress is going to be slow and a great deal of patience will be required, but there can be no question about the ultimate success of our efforts if the members of the Group stand by their committees and follow such plans as may be outlined from time to time.

"A meeting of the advisory committee and the section committees of this group was held in the office of Mr. Hines in New York on the morning of Tuesday, May 17. In the afternoon these committees met with a committee representing the Yarn Merchants Association of Philadelphia. At this meeting Mr. Hines presented for the consideration of the yarn merchants committee a memorandum which was prepared and approved by our committee at the morning meeting. This memorandum covered what our committee and the officers of the Institute regarded as a general statement of

sound trade practices in the interest of the respective mills as well as in the general public interest. A copy of this memorandum is enclosed herewith and we hope you will read it carefully as it deserves and will no doubt command your most serious consideration. We are happy to say that the yarn merchants committee approved the principles set forth in this memorandum subject to the ratification of the Yarn Merchants Association. We have not yet been advised if their Association has formally ratified and approved this memorandum, but as and when they do so, a committee of five will be appointed from this Group to meet with a committee of five representing the Yarn Merchants Association to work out all necessary details to make this memorandum effective in the interest of all concerned.

"This seems to cover all development to date in which you will be interested but we will keep you fully informed. Meanwhile, please do not lay aside the enclosed memorandum but keep it in your suspense basket as we will have occasion to communicate with you further about it in the near future."

Memorandum on Sound Trade Practices.

The text of the memorandum on sound trade practices is as follows:

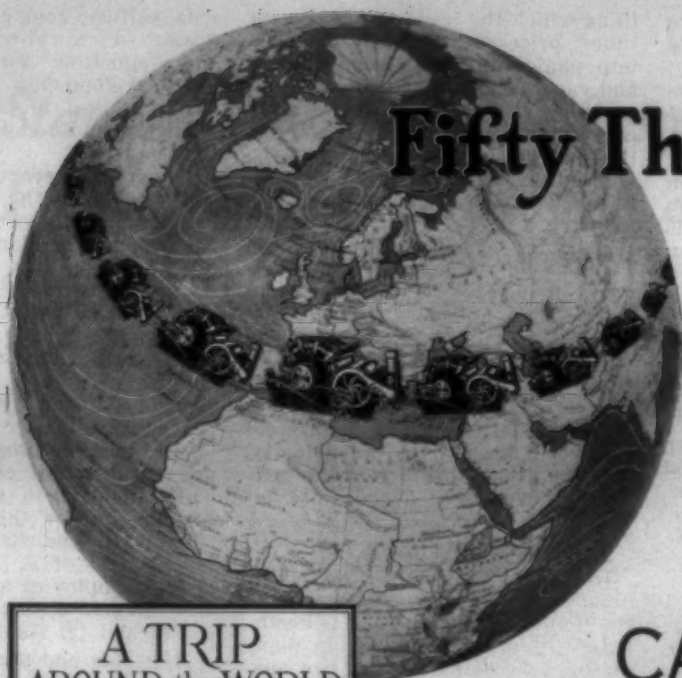
"1. It is a sound practice for a particular mill either (1) to make sales direct to manufacturing consumers or (2) to confine to one legitimate commission house for any given territory, or to work out a consistent combination of these two methods.

"2. It is not a sound trade practice for either a particular mill or any agent acting for it to quote at the same time different prices to different inquiries for the same yarn.

"3. It is not a sound trade practice for a mill to pay either directly or indirectly any compensation for selling other than not exceeding the usual 5 per cent to commission houses and not exceeding the usual 2 per cent to brokers, nor to allow any cash discount exceeding the usual 3 per cent for warp yarns or 2 per cent for soft yarns for ten days. But in case of direct sales it is a sound trade practice to allow the usual discount not exceeding 3 per cent on warp yarns or 2 per cent on soft yarns for 30 days, but no other discounts, commission, compensation or inducement in reduction of the price by the particular mill. It is not a sound trade practice to share commissions either directly or indirectly with purchasers of yarns.

"4. A commission house should undertake in consideration of the commissions paid it to give the particular mill selling advice and to dispose of its products at the best obtainable price, and such commission house should not either directly or indirectly buy or sell any yarn for its own account and short-selling and personally covering at a loss or personally purchasing and selling at a higher market by a commission

(Continued on Page 43)



Fifty Thousand Cards!

On April 26th We Shipped

CARD No. 50,000

to the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.

A TRIP
AROUND the WORLD
with Saco-Lowell Cards
would take one to—

Canada	France
Mexico	Germany
Columbia	Spain
Chili	Italy
Argentina	Poland
Ecuador	Sweden
Venezuela	China
Brazil	Japan
Peru	

JUST forty years ago the Saco-Lowell Shops (then the Pettee Machine Works) made the FIRST Revolving Flat Card built in America; and shipped it to the Jackson Company of Nashua, N. H.

Since that time we have built FIFTY THOUSAND Cards and shipped them all over the world.

We are proud of this record, and believe that it shows better than any other testimonial, that the Saco-Lowell Card is

THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON

SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Sees Rayon Industry At Turning Point

THE rayon industry is now at a turning point; the future holds unknown possibilities, and one can only speculate about what may happen when the new phase now opening is fully developed, states Samuel Courtauld, head of Courtauld's, Ltd., leading rayon producers in the world, owners of the American Viscose Company, and the spirit behind the European rayon consortium, whose article on "The Outlook," appears in the annual rayon number of the London Times trade and engineering supplement:

"In the first place," he says, "production has overtaken consumption. This has happened before during short periods which have been followed by consumption taking a long lead again, but I think it may be said to be true now in a wider sense, for, with the great power of production now maturing and the increasing rate of potential expansion, it seems unlikely that consumption will ever get more than momentarily ahead in the future.

"Secondly, selling prices are new really competitive. Less fortunate producers have already found their margins of profit getting alarmingly narrow, and there is very little room for further reduction in working costs, at any rate at the wage-rates in force in each country today.

The Older Concerns.

"The reactions arising from these new factors might well be brought under control if the industry were still only in the hands of the six or eight big concerns (I am speaking of the whole world) which have been in it from early days and have given proofs of far-seeing and conservative policy from the start. There is, however, a third new factor which is not so easily weighed up. A large number of new enterprises have been launched in many countries during the last two years which rest on very different foundations.

"The early comers, with a (relatively speaking) unlimited market open to them and non-competitive selling conditions, were able to go slow, to spend a long time perfecting their product, to pay much attention to the investigation of new uses for it and the education of users, and to write off all the expenses incidental to such a policy; also to weed out rigorously and replace all plant and buildings short of the best, and to allow in their costs for the most liberal depreciation; they were able to do all this out of income, and at the same time to build up big reserves for further expansion and other contingencies.

"Consequently they were able to take long views of market requirements; they were financially strong enough to sit tight in periods of depression and keep their stocks in their own hands, and they did not try to squeeze the last penny out of consumers when supplies were short. On the whole they succeeded in managing their output (leaving war difficulties out of consideration) in accordance with market requirements, and on the whole buyers were satisfied, feeling that

as users of artificial silk they were not in danger from unexpected ups and downs.

"The only grievances felt by buyers arose when supply was too short to meet the requirements of everybody, or when they tried to put artificial silk to unsuitable uses; on the other hand, manufacturers who used it judiciously were always able to make a higher rate of profit than with other fibers.

An Uphill Task.

"The newcomers who have recently entered the field of production are unfortunately in a very different position. They are starting to produce when prices are already on a competitive level, and they are at every disadvantage compared with large long-established concerns. Their units of production are relatively small; this in itself adds seriously to working costs, for mass-production, which has been carried very far by the old producers, is a proved necessity for economical working. Many of them are saddled with buildings not designed expressly for the industry.

"The older producers have found out by experience that this is a mistake; they have made a point of pulling down or evacuating their originally acquired buildings and have henceforth resolutely refused to consider any but bare sites for their extensions. In a special industry of this nature, which is an intimate blend of chemical and textile practice, it is essential to have the various and very diverse departments correctly arranged with regard to each other if proper control of working conditions and efficient handling are to be secured.

"Then the newcomers have a long row to hoe in gaining their own experience of working difficulties, and also of the heavy maintenance and depreciation of plant which are inseparable from the use of corrosive materials; all this will have to be paid for, and it will hardly be possible for them to build up reserves.

Far-Reaching Dangers.

All this might not unduly concern their older competitors if the dangers were not far-reaching and such as can affect the whole industry. In the first place, financially weak producers are likely to be tempted to put their inferior initial production on to the market instead of burning it. All producers have begun by making plenty of bad material; in several occasions this has been offered to and bought by short-sighted manufacturers in large quantities, and the ensuing loss and inferior fabrics resulting have given artificial silk a bad name among the trade and the public to the long-enduring detriment of the industry in the territories concerned.

"In the second place, apart from any question of inferior quality, weak undertakings may often find a difficulty in curtailing or holding on to stocks, and be inclined to flood the market with more than it wants at times of depression, and to take almost any price to ease their own position. This, of course, is the last

thing which the trade wants at such times; price-cutting easily develops into panic in these circumstances, and causes more loss to users than anything else that can happen; for every man makes a dead loss on all the material already in his hands, and nothing can be more calculated to put back the clock for the whole industry.

"I have been much struck by the insistence of large American users, who rely on a reasonable stability in price. They point out that the cost of artificial silk is almost entirely under human control, being free from far-reaching climatic influences such as affect cotton and wool; they say that this should be a great source of strength to the industry, and that it is a disgrace to the artificial silk maker if he does not develop this advantage.

Sensational Growth Past.

It remains to be seen how far the new artificial silk producers realize the facts of the position. Fortunately there is evidence that many of them do, and that they are anxious to keep in line with the longer established undertakings that have already seen the necessity for looking beyond their own narrowest interests and considering the needs of the industry as a whole. If these newcomers have sufficient strength and foresight to devote themselves to the production of a high quality and to refrain from flooding a satiated market with more than it can swallow in times of depression, there is no reason for disquietude.

"The day of sensational growth has gone by and what every one connected with the industry, except the speculator, wants to see is steady, peaceful development and business at ordinary rates of profit. No one wants a fight, certainly not the big producers, but impatient mutterings have been heard from some of them during the last year or two, and if any serious market collapse were brought about by the injudicious policy of others, they might be driven to set a pace which would be killing to the newcomers, even if it involved the sacrifice of some of their own ample reserves.

"There seems little danger of this at the present juncture with its indications of improving business almost everywhere; the test will come during the next depression. There have already been a number of collapses in different countries during the last year or two; in every case the victim has been a small, inadequately based concern—none of the big producers has suffered.

Working Costs.

"There is no such break in continuity to be apprehended on the technical side of the industry as on the financial or commercial side. I have already mentioned that I do not see much chance of substantial reduction in working costs. Mass production with consequent lessening of overhead charges and saving of labor has already been carried very far, and the most important of the raw materials used, such as wood pulp, cotton waste, caustic

soda, sulfuric acid, etc., are common things of world-wide application and production. Future discoveries and developments are far more likely to lead to improvements in quality than to noteworthy reductions in cost.

"Much has been done in the last year or two in the development of finer filaments, resulting in softer, fuller, less brilliant yarns much nearer to real silk in feel and appearance than the early standard artificial silk yarns. The difficulty now is to produce such fine filaments sufficiently strong to resist common wear and tear, without at the same time sacrificing their softness and resilience.

"The possible uses of the material are a subject of constant interest. These depend to some extent on fashion, but as the range of uses extends, the industry becomes more independent of it. We may divide articles employing artificial silk into two classes, dependent on (1) unstable, and (2) stable, fashions.

Unstable and Stable Fashions.

"In the first class we have such articles as jumpers, blouses, laces, ribbons and braids—all of which are more or less out of fashion at present but have been very important to the industry. In the second we have knitted underwear, linings, shirtings, furnishing fabrics, all classes of decorated fabrics for Eastern markets, millinery (including velvet), hosiery and dress fabrics. The class of the last two items is perhaps doubtful, for the quality of artificial silk used in dresses and stockings depends to some extent on fashion. Fortunately the length of the stocking compensates for the shortness of the skirt and vice versa.

"No fashion is ever likely to do more for the industry than the combination of artificial silk jumper and long stocking; the first is now nearly dead; the second thrives. It is to be noted that while all the less stable fashions are now out the use of artificial silk in the second range of articles is steadily extending and is never very likely to fall away seriously in these. Consumption in the East is much affected by economic and political factors but not by changing fashions, which do not extend their sway far beyond the dwellings to white women.

"One noteworthy point must, I think, gradually be recognized by manufacturers, and that is that artificial silk today is probably on its merits by far the cheapest—or "best value"—of any known fiber. The table which accompanies this article shows that its price is a mere fraction of that of its original rival—real silk—and between that of worsted and cotton.

"By this I do not mean that it is likely to become a substitute for the two latter to any extent, for it has not their special clothing qualities. But it does mean that the manufacturer who introduce artificial silk into his cotton or worsted fabrics is not thereby increasing his cost—weight for weight—to any noticeable

(Continued on Page 40)

Stand a Light, Husky, Smooth-Surfaced Diamond Fibre Receptacle Beside an Ordinary One and . . .



Notice the Difference!

LOOK at it. Feel it. Heft it. It's labeled "quality" all over. It's a real fellow. It inspires your confidence immediately. It's the sort of thing your men will like to use—that will save their backs and their time. That will offer better protection for your products in process.

But wait. You can't see and feel all the quality that's built in Diamond Fibre Receptacles. You've got to "wear" the rest out. Take this same receptacle out into your mills. Give it any kind of a job, and then look it up three, five, ten years from now and get the rest of the story.

That is the real difference between Diamond Fibre Receptacles and ordinary brands. It's the reason why over 500 successful textile mills as well as thousands of manufacturers in over 50 industries have put more than a million Diamond Fibre Receptacles to work in their plants, offices and storehouses.

Diamond Fibre Receptacles come from manufacturers who know their business—who have been at it for over 35 years—who were pioneers in the introduction of fibre receptacles for industry and who have grown to be the largest manufacturers of vulcanized fibre in the world.

The list of Diamond Fibre Receptacles includes roving cans, gill cans, bobbin boxes, trucks, doffing cars, mill boxes, barrels, waste hampers, mill baskets, trays, shipping boxes and sample cases.

A partial list of the Industries Served by Diamond Fibre Receptacles

Bakeries
Flour Mills
Dyes and Chemicals
Sugar
Textile
Paint
Explosives
Machinery
Paper
Fibre
Tobacco
Hospitals
Rope
Rubber
Automobiles
Meat Packing
Metal Specialties
Oil Cloth
Railroads
Breweries

THE DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

Bridgeport, Pennsylvania

Offices in the principal cities and in Canada

Diamond Fibre

Arkwrights Report on Research Tests

Two reports of interesting and practical tests made as a basis for membership in the Arkwrights, the research organization of the Southern Textile Association, are given below.

Due to the length of the tests, it is possible only to publish a summary of each, but anyone who desires to study the full text of the reports can obtain them from the secretary with the understanding that they be returned.

One of these tests deals with breaking strength and ends down per thousand spindles per hour on yarn made where the card produced 8.12 and 16 pounds per hour, the weight of the lap and sliver being the same and the same cotton used in each case. The test also took into account the amount of waste made in each instance.

This test gives very interesting data as to the best rate of production a question that the Southern Textile Association has been studying for some time.

The other tests deals with the percentage of different lengths of staple from one inch cotton received from different localities. The results variation in staple in cotton is surprisingly large.

Test Number Seven

(Prepared and submitted by Geo. F. Brietz, Supt., Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.)

TEST

Comparison of breaking strength and ends down per thousand spindles per hour from yarn made from a card producing 8, 12 and 16 pounds per hour, using the same weight lap and same weight sliver and same cotton. Also take account of various weights of waste made under each system.

In making this test I submit to you the following:

COMPARISON OF 16, 12 AND 8 POUNDS PER HOUR CARDING

The three following tests were made with middling $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to 1 inch American cotton:

Opening equipment was as follows: 2 tandem vertical openers, 1 breaker lapper with 2 blade beater, 1 intermediate lapper with 2 blade beater, and 1 Kirshner finisher with a 3 blade beater. A 13 ounce lap was produced.

A draft of 160 was used on the cards and a 54 grain sliver was produced.

A 60 grain finished drawing sliver was used.

SLUBBER	draft of 4.00	twist per inch .84	hank produced .60
INTERMEDIATE	draft of 5.10	twist per inch 2.37	hank produced 1.54
ROVING FRAME	draft of 6.00	twist per inch 3.74	hank produced 4.60

SIXTEEN POUNDS PER HOUR CARDING

Ounces flat strippings 11 hr. basis	71
Ounces cyl. strippings 11 hr. basis	21
Ounces flyings 11 hr. basis	19

Total	111
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(Speeder Wastes)

Grains per spindles	2
Grains of clearer waste	302
Total	304
Average size of 300 samples	26.07
Draft	12.00
Twist per inch	23.28
Average temperature	82°
Ends down per hr. per M spindles	60.00
Ends down per 11 hr. 120 spin. side	79.00
Grains waste per spindle	8.67
Average breaking strength lbs.	60.00

TWELVE POUNDS PER HOUR CARDING

(Carding)

Ounces flat strippings 11 hr. basis	49
Ounces cyl. stripping 11 hr. basis	13
Ounces flyings 11 hr. basis	15

Total	77
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(Speeder Wastes)

Grains per spindle	1.10
Grains of clearer waste	227.00

Total	228.10
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(Spinning)

Average size of 300 samples	25.50
Draft	12.00
Twist per inch	23.28
Average temperature	77°
Ends down per hr. per M spindles	59.00
Ends down per 11 hr. 120 spin. side	78.00
Grains waste per spindle	6.80
Average breaking strength lbs.	69.00

EIGHT POUNDS PER HOUR CARDING

Ounces flat strippings 11 hr.	50
Ounces cyl. strippings 11 hr.	13
Ounces flyings 11 hr.	17

Total	80
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(Speeder Wastes)

Grains per spindle	1.05
Grains of clearer waste	111.00
Total	112.05
Average size of 300 samp.	25.18
Draft	12.00
Twist per inch	23.28
Average temperature	81°
Ends down per hr. per M spindles	24.00
Ends down per 11 hr. 120 spin. side	32.00
Grains waste per spindle	4.15
Average breaking strength lbs.	70.43

The 12 lb. per hour carding has the advantage over the other processes when the results are considered from a production viewpoint keeping in mind the waste that is produced on each process.

When comparing the waste made on the 8 lb. per hour with that made on the 12 lb. per hour it is easily decided that the twelve pound per hour production is much the better because of the greater production. Of course, in many instances where quality carding is essential then the eight pound production is the best, but in the general run the twelve pound production would be more practical to most mills. With the 16 lb. carding the 111 total ounces of waste given by this process has naturally thrown this process out of comparison with the other two processes.

The waste obtained at the speeders show that the 8 lb. per hour production at the card would give the best results on the speeders but this problem would have to be decided by the number of cards one has available. As a rule the carding process is one that has to be rushed through in order to keep the later processes supplied with stock. The next best would then be the 12 lb. per hour carding even though the waste produced at the speeders from this process is more than double that of the 8 lb. process.

In comparing the ends down per 1,000 spindles, the ends down per side of 120 spindles for 11 hours, and the waste made per spindle the 8 lb. per hour carding process has the advantage, but comparing the average breaking strength from a practical viewpoint and considering the amounts of waste, the 12 lb. per hour carding with an average breaking strength of 69 against the 8 lb. per hour with an average break of 70.43 lbs. the former is decidedly more practical for actual manufacturing.

All the above comparisons have been between the 12 lb. per hour carding and the 8 lb. per hour carding as the results show that these two are much the best processes. Of course when production is a necessity, as it so often is, the 16 lb. per hour process must be dealt with.

When building a new plant with quality and future reputation as goal to be obtained, the 8 lb. per hour carding is the process that should be selected. Of course, this means that the carding process will necessarily be slow and light in order to obtain the strength and cleanliness desired and therefore the initial cost of card installation will be high and the capital invested will be an everlasting factor. For average production the 12 lb. per hour carding process would be the one to be selected, this process giving a lower initial cost, a greater production, a lower manufacturing cost and an average carding reputation.

Variation in weights of 16 lb. process	4.50 grains.
Variation in weights of 12 lb. process	6.00 grains.
Variation in weights of 8 lb. process	5.50 grains.
Variation in break of 16 lb. process	20,000 lbs.
Variation in break of 12 lb. process	19,000 lbs.
Variation in break of 8 lb. process	16,000 lbs.

The above test is submitted as the finding from this applicant. The results are not intended to be conclusive, as we expect to compile numerous similar tests from others in different sections and under different local conditions to arrive at a conclusive result before announcing a definite conclusion.

We welcome criticism and suggestions of the methods used in making this test.

Test Number Eight

(Prepared and submitted by Oliver G. Murphy, Supt., Shawmut Mill Division, West Point Manufacturing Company, Shawmut, Ala.)

TEST

Percentage of different lengths of staple from one inch cotton received from different localities.

In printing this test it was desired that the names of the States from which this cotton was received be omitted, therefore each number will represent a State from which was received three bales of cotton used in making this test.

Anyone wishing to receive the names of the States the numbers represent can obtain same by writing the Secretary, 519 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

In making this test we have separated the staple of eighteen bales that have been classified by a good stapler as one inch cotton, and three bales each were received from six different States. In making this test we used a cotton stapling machine sold by A. Suter.

We have separated the staples in each sample and listed them in per cent figures under the heading of above one inch, which takes in those staples that are above one inch; yet are less than 1 1-16 inch. The heading one inch means all staples that are one inch only. The 15-16 inch means 15-16 inch up to but not including one inch. The $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch we have handled the same way. Below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch we have not separated, but merely placed these fibres in a group under the heading of "Below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch."

DETAIL SUMMARY

We would rate these bales as follows, placing the best bale first, etc. Nos. 13, 10, 15, 5, 14, 3, 7, 2, 9, 6, 8, 1, 11, 12, 4, 17, 16, 18. Bales Nos. 6, 8, 1, 11 and 12 are only fair. Bales Nos. 18, 17, 16 and 4 are bad. No bale should contain less than 18 per cent of its staples under the heading "Better than one inch," not less than 27 per cent one inch, not more than 23 per cent should be 15-16 inch, not more than 12 per cent $\frac{3}{8}$ inch,

(Continued on Page 38)

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

Whoop la!

Here we are again!

By the same old Chas. E. Carpenter

WHEN I was a lad I never missed a circus and the show always began by the clown jumping into the ring and shouting, "Whoop la! Here we are again!" Those were the good old days of orthodoxy, when there seemed to be standardized practices for everything and no one dared to depart from the standard. I became so accustomed to the practice that I have never been able to accommodate myself to the modern, dignified, dress suit guy, with the megaphone voice who has taken the place of the old time clown.

The clown would also turn a flipflop and by other antics indicate to the audience that he was in a happy mood and glad to be back again, so when the publicity department sent me word that "Copy was wanted" for the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, I felt so happy at the news that I could find no

better words with which to express myself than those of the clown.

Of course all this is not dignified and I know it. I am being constantly told that my copy in the Bulletin is not dignified. Some go so far as to remind me that I am the chief executive of a very old and large company and that my position carries with it more dignity than I show in these pages.

I should worry! I worked my way from office boy to my present position, with not the slightest intention of making myself uncomfortable when I attained my final goal. I decline to wear apparel which is uncomfortable, just because it is stylish and is supposed to lend dignity to my position and I am going to write in my own way just so long as the publishers will accept my copy. Which reminds me that every time I have bought something "Phony" the guy who sold me the article was most dignified. I remember one chap, who actually wore white side whiskers and buttoned his collar frontside back.

So that's that.

The latest thing at Houghton's is the new BRUTE BRAND of VIM LEATHER CHECK STRAPS for Draper looms and it is well named for it is a "Brute" for resistance.

In the past we have made this sort of strap mostly from our regular VIM Belting Leather, but the very non-slipping property of VIM Belt Leather which has made it famous, was an undesirable property in the strap as was the compactness of the fibres of the leather. What was desired was a spongier or looser fibre and a free slip surface finish. This has been accomplished by a special selection of imported hides and a different finish from that applied to VIM Belt Leather. This Brute Brand of VIM Leather Check Straps for Draper looms has been thoroughly tried out in a dozen or so mills and there is nothing experimental or doubtful about its superior quality. The price is right too. You may place a trial order for these straps upon your own terms of approval.

ATLANTA, GA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BOX 6913 N. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND, VA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

"AND ALL OVER THE WORLD"

GREENSBORO, N.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

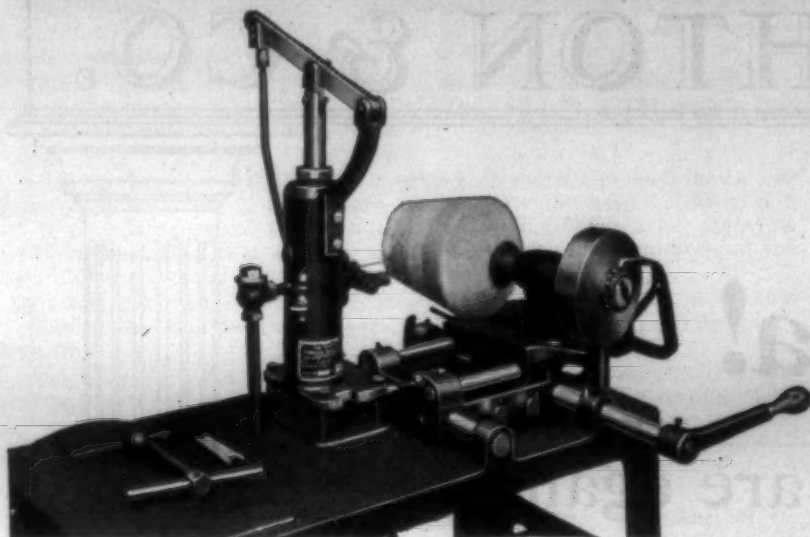
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED
1865

The
HOUGHTON
LINE

Trade Marks and Identification

Text of talk given before New Bedford Textile School by F. X. Mess, Manager of the Boston Office of the Kaumagraph Company.



For Your Own Information

Here Is Something Worth Reading

Why slow up your cards, or double card, make extra waste and lose production, when you can, by using the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner attached to your winder or spooler, produce cleaner yarn, free from slubs and weak spots. You will turn out a better product day in and day out with less effort and less worry. When you have wound your yarn through the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner then you have done your best, you have taken advantage of the latest invention in "Yarn Making" for quality.

The Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is not an experiment, its worth is a proven fact.

The yarn trade has begun to realize and appreciate just what the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner means. Many mills are using them and are continuing to send in orders for more (some telegraph while some use the telephone).

If you are sincere and really want to improve your product write and we will send you an Eclipse Yarn Cleaner on trial, also send one of our representatives to make proper installation no matter where you are located. In writing, please mention type of winder or spooler.

We can show you results that even a blind man can see



Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

Elmira, New York

ECLIPSE—VAN NESS

RANDOM DYEING MACHINE

TRADE marks are far older than any laws concerning them. Trade marks are as old as commerce itself; in fact, no organized system of trade could be carried on without the aid of symbols of origin and ownership. Trade marks are older than writing. The symbols of the crescent, the sun, the stars or animals appeared on the garments of the camel drivers. Back in the steppes of Asia at the very dawn of civilization they were understood by traders in the Orient who could not read a single word.

Trade marks serve many purposes; for the manufacturer, there is their advertising value; they set as an incentive for him to uphold the quality of his product, and as an ideal to hold before himself. Any deterioration in the quality of the product would result in negating the reputation previously built up, and you can readily see the wisdom of maintaining the quality at all times. Trade marks help to control and reduce costs of distribution, by making the sale as nearly automatic as possible. Trade marks create good-will for the product. A very good definition of good will is one recently given by a judge in one of our federal courts: Good will is the disposition of a customer to return to the merchant for another purchase.

For the consumer, the trade mark or name serves as the identification of the maker of the merchandise, and this, I believe, is the most important single function of the trade mark. Likewise, it also serves as the guaranty of the manufacturer to the consumer. With trade-marked merchandise, the retailer always knows that, in the event of claims for imperfections or shortages, he can always go back to the manufacturer for redress.

Whole advertising campaigns are based on trade names or trade marks. You can always spend all the money you wish, in advertising; however, do not lose sight of the fact that the benefits of advertising are cumulative, provided the merchandise has real merit, and for a long pull, provided good judgment has been exercised, the money spent for advertising and publicity, will come back to you in increased volume of orders.

Federal registration of a trade mark is prima facie, or documentary evidence of ownership and title, and in any suit for infringement, it is not necessary to submit any other evidence of priority of origin and use. However, even though an owner should neglect to register, he may still recover under the common law, if he can prove beyond doubt that he has priority of adoption and use in interstate commerce.

Registration of trade marks in the United States is necessary as a basis for registration in foreign countries. One measure of protection of a registered trade mark, about which not so much is heard, is that any foreign merchandise wrongfully

bearing a domestic registered trade mark, may be barred from entering this country. This is one of the numerous ramifications of the Treasury Department, working through our customs authorities.

With all the protection that has been thrown around trade marks, it is a curious thing that the importance of trade marking is still not fully realized by their owners. Numerous cases can be cited of the neglect of the owners of perfectly good names and marks, to properly protect their rights. It must not be inferred that infringements are intentional, but rather the result of our highly commercialized system of intercourse. It is my opinion that in the recent litigation involving the trade mark Normandy Voile, the rightful owner of the trade mark lost the decision simply because he had not done everything that he possibly could to safeguard his property. Now, there was a perfectly good trade name, in fact I think it was much better than the average coined name used in the textile industry; nevertheless, simply because the owners did not fully realize the necessity of full protection, defendant obtained the decision.

Now, witness the other extreme; a recent case involved the use of the name Fruit of the Loom on garments sold in a department store; the garments were actually made of Fruit of the Loom; no attempt at deception; but, the maker of those garments had not previously been licensed by the owners of Fruit of the Loom, and consequently the court held that plaintiff was entitled to the decision.

In estimating the importance of trade marks and trade names of meritorious products, I think it would be difficult to over-emphasize their value. A good name should always be worked for all that it is worth. There is not much nourishment in working up a high grade article and then selling it without your name on it. In so doing, you play into the hands of the market which you no doubt do not control, and you lose the benefits of your labors. An illustration of the value of the name may be cited in the Bissell carpet sweeper; some years ago the president of this concern made the remark that there were plenty of other carpet sweepers on the market, same type as his; he actually stated that he knew that some sweepers were better than the Bissell, but simply because these other manufacturers had not played the merchandising game to the limit, the Bissell had survived, and the others had practically all disappeared.

You all know our friend Thomas Lipton, of Lipton's Teas fame, and the challenger for the America's yacht racing cup. In the early days of his industry, he was accompanying a sailing ship load of tea from East India to England. The ship was loaded down, and there was a

(Continued on Page 36)

"Yes we have no trademarking problem"

An interview with the Gotham Silk Hosiery Co.

IS the trademarking of hosiery a mere detail, too unimportant to bother about? Will any kind of trademark application do? Is one method better than another?

Your interviewer put these questions to the Gotham Silk Hosiery Co. They were pretty positive in their reply. "In this company," it was pointed out, "the matter of trademarking is considered of great importance—in spite of the fact that the gold stripe on Gotham hosiery is in itself a trademark of the product.

"In the first place, if the quality of the trademark is not equal in appearance to the quality of the hosiery, the appearance of the product suffers. In the second place, if the trademark is not easy to apply and readily removed, if desired, you

pany supplying the transfers falls down, our own delivery system could be entirely upset with resultant complaints of delayed orders from Gotham customers.



All genuine Onyx Pointex hosiery bears this Pointex trademark in gold on the dark shade—in blue on the light shades—all applied with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

Why service is so important

"With Gotham, this matter of service is particularly important due to the peculiar kind of service we render our distributors. This condition makes it necessary for us to receive promptly, weekly shipments of transfers for trademarking our hosiery. If these shipments failed us, even in a single instance, our delivery promises would be seriously threatened.

"When the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company was organized many years ago, we adopted the Kaumagraph Dry Transfer method of marking. It was easy to apply, economical to use, beautiful in appearance, dry in application—avoiding the danger of water spotting hose. And from the very start the service we have received has been very satisfactory. Our mills receive weekly shipments

of transfers and never once has Kaumagraph fallen down in its delivery."

Will help you design a trademark

The Kaumagraph Transfer method is the only practical method of applying trademarks to hosiery, silks, cotton goods, woolens, and other textile fabrics. With Kaumagraphs you can stamp your trademark on the fabric in any color—with a beautiful mark that won't smudge or discolor. Kaumagraphs can be applied by machine along the selvage; by hand in a second as an end stamp; or on the toe of hosiery.

Kaumagraph's Service Department offers you a helpful, untiring assistance in designing or applying a trademark. Kaumagraph's Lithographic Department offers unequalled service in quality and prompt deliveries, on such lithographic requirements as board-end labels and hosiery packing.

This Twin Service is without parallel—only Kaumagraph offers it. We urge you to send the coupon below today for samples of our Lithographic work and of Kaumagraph Transfers, to learn how Kaumagraph's Twin Service can serve you.

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S. T. B.—6-2-27



All genuine Gotham Hosiery bears this Gotham trademark applied in gold with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

can sustain appreciable losses in the way of seconds. In the third place, as many as 25,000,000 trademark transfers are ordered at one time. So that from a point of view of mere volume, the matter is important. And finally, if the service of the com-

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The Possibilities of Staple Artificial Fibres*

By Abor Midgley, Professor of Textile Industries, Technical College, Bradford, England.

THE introduction of artificial fibre has been the most important innovation in the textile industries during the last 60 years. At its inception it was most unfortunate that it was styled artificial silk and at a more recent date artificial wool. Both are misleading terms and at the same time provide an injustice to the various types of fibres produced in this category.

The various types of artificial silk products are strikingly different in physical and chemical properties to the natural textile fibre such as wool, cotton and silk. In consequence of this the resultant yarns and fabrics which contain entirely or partly artificial silk, possess new properties and characteristics particularly in regard to handle and appearance.

Botany Wool vs. Sniafil (Artificial Wool).

Very extensive investigations of the properties of the various types of artificial silk fibres in conjunction with wool have been conducted at the Bradford Technical College.

A test of yarn of equal counts produced from Botany wool and Sniafil reveals some striking differences. In normal condition the Botany material is stronger and is much more elastic. In a wet condition the Botany is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as strong and has $6\frac{1}{4}$ times as much elongation. In a dry condition the Botany is stronger and has more elongation than the Sniafil which in a wet condition loses 75 per cent of its original strength.

Filament artificial silk is a great success as a decorative material and has facilitated the sale of large quantities of cotton and wool fabrics. The staple artificial silk is a further development. It is artificial silk fibre presented in a new form, hence when spun provides a new type of yarn with particular characteristics, and totally different in all respects to the filament material. In consequence it should not be considered a competitor with any other type of thread.

Staple artificial silk is provided in various forms

- (1) Fibre can be obtained as:
 - (a) tops (combed sliver)
 - (b) in cut lengths according to requirements.
- (2) Waste which produces tops of inferior quality.
- (3) Sniafil can be obtained as:
 - (a) staple similar to raw wool.
 - (b) tops (combed sliver).

Yarn Structure.

The character of the resultant fabric is dependent upon the structure of the yarn employed. Staple artificial silk may be manufactured into either the combed or carded structure of thread.

The operation of combing imposes a limit as to the length of fibre which can be manipulated, and, in respect to staple artificial silk it can

be stated that fibres about 4 inches and upwards can be used in the production of combed yarn. The structure of and manipulation involved in the carded yarn imposes no such limit in regard to lengths and fibres of extreme shortness may be used for this type of structure.

Thus it is evident that whatever type of fibre be employed the resultant fabric will vary in character according to the method employed of constructing the thread.

Advantages of Staple Fibre.

It can be claimed that spun artificial silk possesses an advantage over the filament thread. Fabrics produced entirely from the filament are hard to handle, as they are non-elastic, they lack draping property whilst the spun artificial silk by reason of air content, a property of spun yarn, is a fuller and more elastic type of fabric. Although fabrics produced from staple material possess full handle and increased warmth properties for clothing purposes superior to those made from filament silk, they lack the soft supple draping qualities which are peculiar to fabrics produced from wool and other animal fibres.

Staple artificial silk combines better with wool suitable for manipulating on the combed principle, than with any other fibre or method of manufacture. The artificial silk fibre is complementary to wool and these fibres supply to one another just those qualities which the other one lacks. The wool provides the full soft handle together with warmth retaining and cold resisting properties, whilst the presence of the artificial silk provides a new appearance and opportunities to obtain unusual two colored effects in piece dyeing.

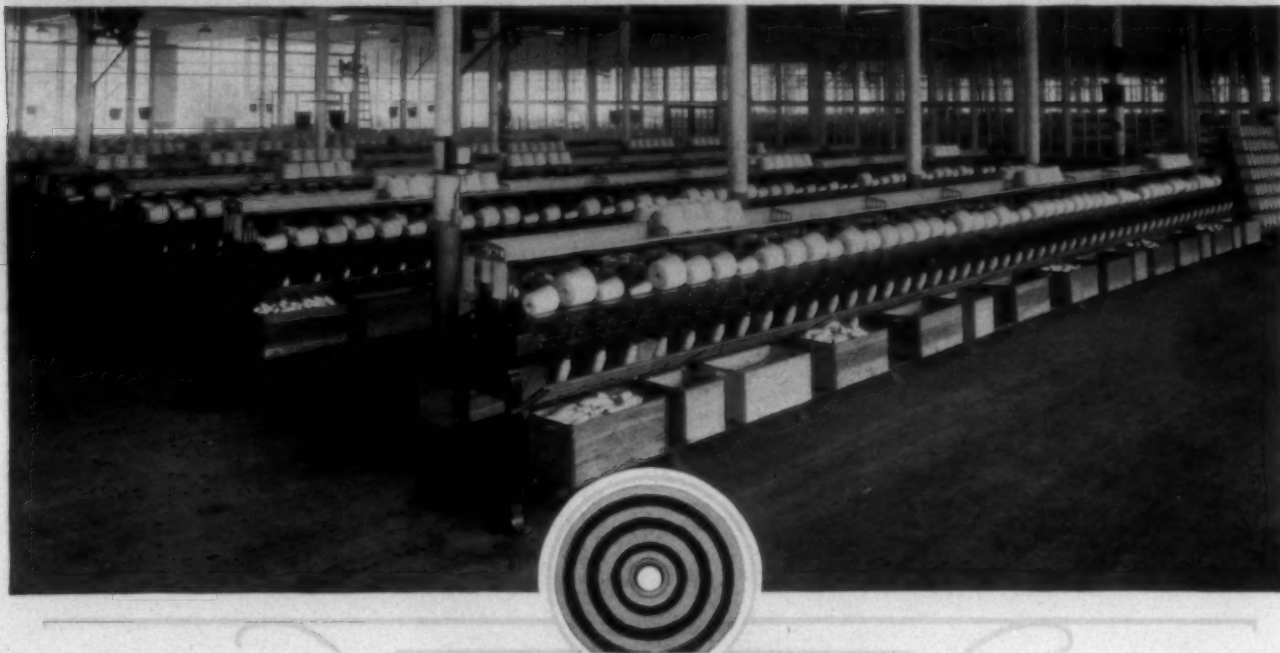
The blending of artificial silk with wool has increased tremendously the scope of novelty designs and color in wool fabrics in consequence of the two materials dyeing differently, and just as artificial silk has been used for decorative purposes, so the new type of yarn opens up possibilities in the production of other types of cloth which are dull in character, even including cloths for men's wear.

By employing the new fibre with wool, produces not only a more economic method of obtaining, in piece dyeing, two colored effects but tones in coloring which have hitherto been impossible.

The blend of the two materials may be obtained in the combing in the proportions required. This provides much better conditions than blending the two materials in the top form during drawing and spinning. With the latter method thorough mixing of the two fibres is impossible, the character of the artificial silk being antagonistic to the thorough blending with wool. Imperfect blending results in streaky colored fabrics.

*A paper read recently to the Foreman Dyers' Guild, Bradford, Eng.

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originals are still the only outstandingly successful mechanisms of their kind on the market.

This Company is at present the largest organization in the world making winding machines exclusively. Supremacy in size is the logical result of supremacy in demand. Supremacy in demand follows leadership in conception, execution, materials, and service.

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Leesona Universal Coners (672 spindles) in a well-known fields is just as satisfac-
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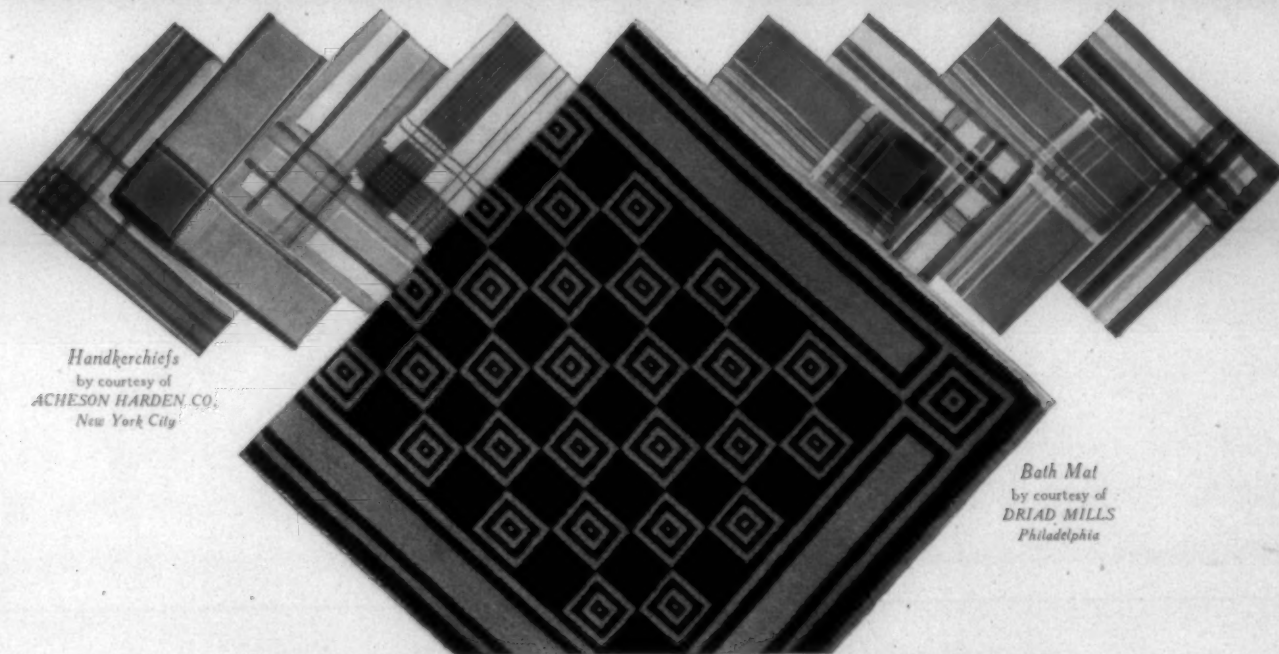
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UNIVERSAL WINDING

Ad. No. 6—Printed in U.S.A.

COLOR



Handkerchiefs
by courtesy of
ACHESON HARDEN CO.
New York City

Bath Mat
by courtesy of
DRIAD MILLS
Philadelphia

THE MASTER SALESMAN

A few years ago about the only function of the handkerchief was that for which it was originally intended. It was generally white (in fashionable circles) and was kept out of sight until needed.

Then *Color* was introduced, and since that time handkerchiefs have successfully competed with neckties and hosiery for attention and admiration.

Whereas in the old days handkerchiefs were tucked away in boxes on retailers' shelves, today whole windows are given over to this useful and decorative clothing accessory, and sales have increased in proportion.

As to bath mats, here's what Driad Mills say:

"... can fairly state that colored bath mats and colored towels greatly out-sell the plain white ones, and that colors are a big factor in the sales. In fact, today, people seem to want more color than ever before. We have been able to give them this through the very fine work of the Franklin Process Company."

The last sentence, by the way, was unsolicited, but it shows clearly what users think of Franklin Process Dyeing and Service.

We dye and deliver yarn in the wound Franklin Package form (or deliveries can be made in other wound forms if desired). The Franklin Package will rotate in a creel like a spool of gray yarn or deliver over end like any parallel tube. This means the elimination of skeins, chain warps, and the attendant waste, and extra machinery and labor necessary in handling them. Many mills report savings of 5 cents per pound, or more, in winding costs.

Penetration of the colors is excellent due to the pressure dyeing method, and the strength of the yarn is unimpaired as the yarn does not change in twist.

Deliveries are consistently good. We carry some yarns in stock all wound, ready for dyeing; under these conditions, if necessity requires, we can often make shipment in two or three days after receipt of order.

Are you interested in making more sales and profits through the use of **COLOR?**



A Franklin Package
of Dyed Yarn.
It will deliver
freely by rotation
or over end.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America
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We would appreciate the opportunity to study your problem.

Write us today.



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Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form



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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
JUNE 1, 1927.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Yarn Variation.

Editor:

May I ask through your Discussion Page what is a reasonable variation for medium numbers of yarns and where is variation most likely to be caused. I now have a variation of 3 to 4 numbers on 20s to 25s. Is this reasonable or not?

Variation.

Breaking Strength Constant.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask the following:

What is the best constant to use for breaking yarn, 1600 or 1900? Which gives best results and why?

Breaking.

Waste on Warper Beams.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion columns whether weights used on warper beams while they are being run on slasher have anything to do with their running out uneven and causing waste. What would be a reasonable amount of waste to the set of No. 21.88s yarns, with 22.75 threads, 6 beams to the set, 405 threads to each beam, total threads to set 2274? X. X. S.

Answer to Color.

Editor:

"Color" asked the questions, does spraying cotton by oil kill static in card? Would it pay to put humidifiers over cards and drawing?

We have been spraying our cotton for two or three years, and have never been bothered with static electricity since. As for the humidifiers, a card room is not complete without them. P. A. W.—Ga.

Figuring Costs.

Editor:

What is the rule for figuring the manufacturing cost for different numbers of yarn? For instance if it costs six cents to manufacture No. 30s yarn what would it cost to manufacture No. 20s.

Is there any rule for figuring a wage scale for winding? If you are paying 80 cents per hundred for winding No. 30s yarn what should you pay for winding No. 20s? R. L. D.

Answer to Bad Roving.

Editor:

There is too much twist in this roving. Take out over one-fourth of the twist. South.

Speed and Top Flat Waste.

Editor:

Sometime ago I saw in these columns that in order to remove more of the waste from the cotton

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

n going through the cards, that for one way the top flats could be arranged to go twice as fast. Now, I would like to ask of those who have tried this—will the top flats remove twice as much waste when they operate twice as fast? S. C.

Roving from Drawing Sliver.

Editor:

How fine can a good roving be made from drawing sliver when the sliver weighs 56 grains per yard, and can the same be fed directly into 7x4 intermediates?

We want a yarn that is fairly strong, but we are not very particular about the appearance of the yarn because it is used for the inner part of insulation work. How fine can this be spun into yarn? Insulator.

Waste Removal vs. Sliver Weight.

Editor:

Not long ago the question came up in your paper about removing more waste by speeding up the top flats on the cards. I would like to ask if this made any difference with the weight of the card sliver? Ala.

Answer to B. W. C.

Editor:

Yes; a repaired reed should be as good as new, and do good work for more than six months more. Peach Tree.

Picker Apron Slips.

Editor:

The lap aprons on my pickers slip and make thick and thin places in my laps. I have tightened my aprons and yet sometimes they slip. Can this trouble be stopped?

Long Traverse Troubles.

Editor:

Our spinning frames are of the long traverse type. We have a 7-in. traverse. We have to use a heavier traveler than we want to, to hold the ends down and prevent ballooning. On the other hand, when the rail reaches the top the travelers are too heavy and cause needless breakage of the ends.

What is the remedy for a situation like this? We have a filling winder. Disgusted.

Yarn Breaking Strength.

Editor:

When testing yarn for strength, the standard way is to take one skein of 120 yards long, which consists of 80 threads one and one-half yards long. Now, I as I understand it I am breaking 160 threads at a time, and each thread three-fourths of a yard long, because there are 80 threads to be broken on each side of the testing machine hooks over which the yarn passes. Am I right?

Now, if I divide the breaking strength by 160, which is the total ends tested, I understand that it would give me the average breaking strength of each end. Assuming that this is right, how can I prove this? Thirdly, is it necessary to break 80 ends of 1½ yards long to get an average, or will less ends, and less yardage per number of ends produce like results. That is, is it necessary to abide by the standard way to secure standard average strength results, or will it show less strength per end to break less ends and less yards per end? In other words, if I break 100 ends of a yard long, which would be 50 ends one-half yard long on each side of the hook, would I get as strong yarn as I would with 160 ends three-fourths yard long which would be 80 ends three-fourths of a yard long on each side of the hook? Will some expert textile man make these points clear to me? Flyer.

Answer to Flyer.

Referring to Flyers excellent inquiry will be glad to enlighten him on this subject, if you will publish my explanations.

First, he wants to know if, when he is breaking 80 threads one and one-half yards long, he is breaking 160 threads three-fourths of a yard long? The answer is yes, he is. Now, he also wants to know if he divides the breaking strength by 160, does he get the average breaking strength of the individual ends, and how to prove this?

The answer is no; he does not get the average breaking strength of each individual end. And the reason for this I will give, and I will also show him how to prove this. When he breaks 160 ends three-fourths of a yard long as he does when he breaks 80 threads of 1½ yards long doubled on the breaking machine hooks, the weakest end is the first end to break. This is followed by the breaking of all of the other weaker ends. This throws an excessive strain immediately on the remaining ends, and the next set of weaker ends are broken. This leaves the strongest end and the remaining stronger ends not to be broken at all. They are merely broken on the weaker side and then they simply step over the hooks of the breaking machine. And the average breaking strength secured is merely that of the ends which are broken apart. Now, the way to prove this is to break one end at a time. Fasten one end to something stationary. Lookout that the twist does not leave the end to be tested. Preferably the single yarn end to be tested should be one yard long. Shorter lengths can be taken, but it stands to reason that shorter lengths will not have so many defective places as longer places would have.

The individual end breaking test will show that a higher average per end can be obtained than the average found by the group breaking strength system.

The answer to the last question asked, viz: as to whether less ends and less length makes any difference in the strength. The answer is: If all of the yarn were good and alike, the answer would be no difference in the average secured. But as yarns vary in size and in more or less weak places, the more ends are broken and the more yards are tested the tendency is to have a less average strength than when only a few good ends are broken.

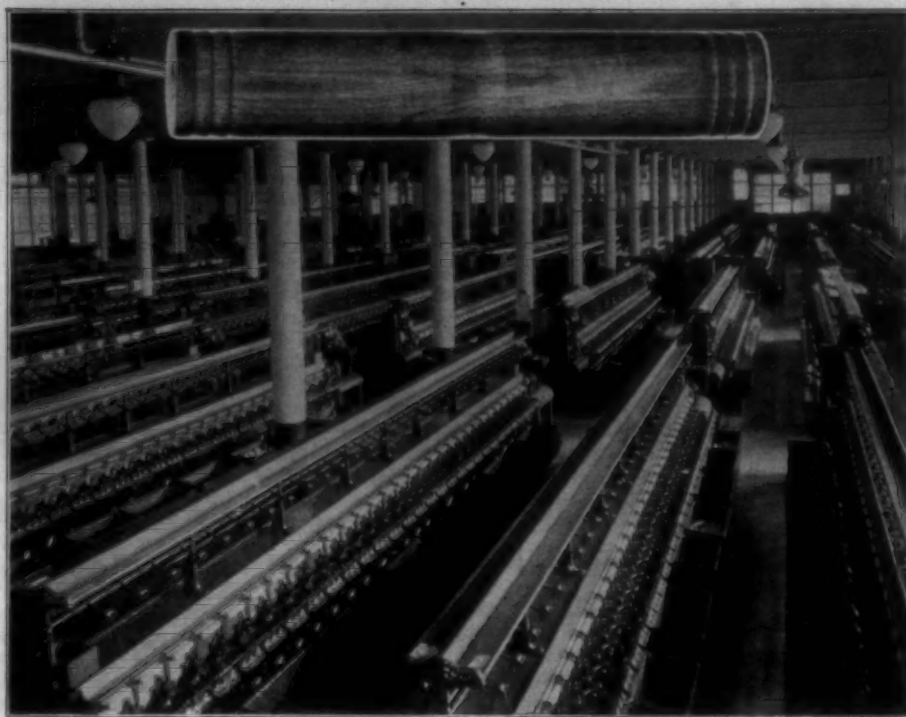
Tip Top.

Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills

Editor:

I am sending you a small skein of cockled yarn this is caused by too long staple between front and middle roll, which causes a very slight stop of the 2 rolls, causing the yarn to pull back from the bobbin. This makes small knots similar to ratine yarn. The long staple is just behind each knot. We are having more or less troubles this year with mixed lengths, due to the bad season we had. Some bolls were fully matured and others not, and the cotton being ginned together has played havoc this year. I don't recall ever having so much trouble in my 30 years experience. I note they had some discussion on the point and I made a personal observation and watched this through a magnifying glass.

T. W. HARVEY.



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We also supply cones for the Universal magazine creels of high-speed warpers. These cones are made to the correct pitch or taper recommended by the Universal Winding Company.

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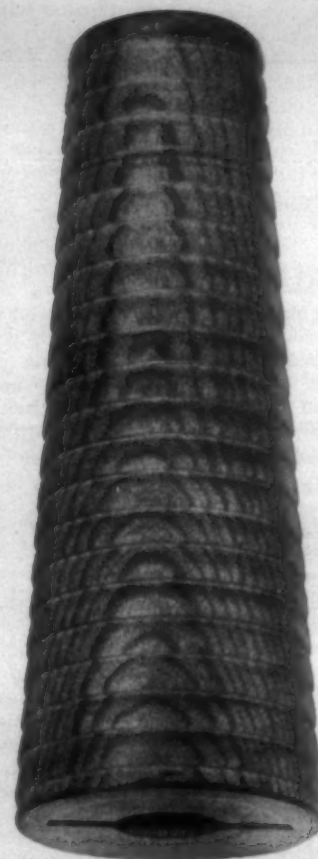
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Bleaching and Mercerizing Of Cotton Knitted Goods

THE mercerizing of cotton is to give an increased lustre, and at the same time increase its affinity for dyestuffs. Originally John Mercer discovered that calico treated with a solution of caustic soda as previously mentioned, found not only was the lustre improved, but the cotton would dye to very deep shades.

Apart from this however it has since been found that the fibres contracted and thickened and that they became swollen and the natural twists become undone. A consideration however in this process is to determine a satisfactory mercerizing process for cotton. There are several kinds used in the manufacture of knitted goods, and as some possess more lustre than others or are more glossy combing and gassing is also employed to remove the surface hairs.

Bleaching can either be done after mercerization or before, but usually the industry favors bleaching after the mercerization process. As the cotton hanks pass through the mercerizing solution of caustic soda they are stretched on rollers which strain the fibres to a maximum.

Effect of Caustic Soda on Cotton.

The cotton fibre is increased in strength after mercerization, but it may be interesting to know the action of different strengths of caustic soda on cotton.

It has been found that a weak solution of 15 degrees Tw., has no apparent effect on cotton, and there is no structural alteration. Between 16 deg. and 18 deg. Tw. a slight untwisting of the natural twist is noticed. At a strength of 20 deg. Tw., the twists are more uncoiled but not complete. When immersed at a strength of 26 deg. Tw. rapid and slow uncoiling becomes one. When a 35 deg. Tw. solution is used untwisting is followed by swelling, and at a strength of 40 deg. Tw. untwisting and swelling take place simultaneously.

An excessive stronger solution of 70 deg. Tw. finds that swelling takes place rapidly, and that untwisting follows.

It will be seen that the originally twisted fibres have become more strengthened and under the microscope appear as circular rods reflecting light and so causing a lustrous appearance. Further shrinkage has taken place and the fibre is more compact and closed up. When cotton is made up into yarn the fibres are held so close together that cannot untwist freely, and so sometimes fibres with twists in can be observed in mercerized knitted goods.

Influence of Hypochlorites on Cotton.

As most cotton goods are bleached, consideration has to be given to the action of bleaching agents on the fibre. The hypochlorite class of bleach has been found quite popular, especially as it removes moths and shives which occur in the yarn.

It can be stated that at ordinary

temperatures cotton fibres are not much affected by dilute solutions of alkali hypochlorites, but at high temperatures or too great a concentration the fibres become disintegrated, which is thought to be through the formation of oxy-cellulose. This is illustrated by a diagram and if compared with original cotton, many different distinguishing features are noticeable.

When the cotton is made up into a knitted fabric, and has been over treated with hypochlorite, it is found that the parts which have disintegrated, dye much darker than the other parts. These disintegrated parts have a great affinity for dyestuffs, and cause serious defects in appearing uneven in color, and un-uniform, and when a fabric is returned to the spinner it has often been wrongly diagnosed.

A knitter will often have this problem to contend with. Sometimes when a cotton knitted goods has been dyed in the piece with the same dyestuff it will afterwards be found that one part appears darker than another and appears light and dark in patches.

A method of procedure then is to test for counts in the various patches to see if there is any difference. Failing this twist will be taken and a further comparison made. A test will also be taken of the dye bath.

As previously stated over oxidation in the bleaching bath will cause this defect when dyeing occurs.

Bleaching With Hydrogen Peroxide

When using this bleach a boiling out process with soap is done first before passing on to the bleaching treatment. The strength of this solution is generally 2 to 5 per cent of soap on the weight of the goods being treated. The importance of water of the correct type is essential as if hardwater is used a large amount of the soap will be precipitated, and this reduces the efficiency of the bleaching action. Further the precipitated soap is in the form of a highly insoluble and sticky metallic soap which will adhere to the fibre, and is very difficult to subsequently remove. This often causes stains and streaks on bleached goods. The bleaching process can either be done by hydrogen peroxide or sodium peroxide, as long as the main objects are kept in view. A highly effective bleaching agent brings about a satisfactory bleach according to the free oxygen which can easily be liberated, the action being that the oxygen acts on the organic coloring matter present.

Hydrogen peroxide is supplied in solution form on glass carboys at a 30 per cent strength for commercial use. Usually a one-half per cent solution is employed, but this can be varied, and sometimes much higher strengths are employed according to the goods to be treated. A certain amount of alkali is added either ammonia or sodium silicate, the latter being the cheaper. This is

done to ensure the bleaching bath being as alkaline as possible.

The bleaching bath is heated to about a temperature of 90 deg. F., and the goods are immersed, and left for about 8 to 9 hours. It is essential that the hosiery goods should be kept immersed, as a considerable amount of gas is liberated which forces the material to the surface. To overcome this difficulty a weighted lattice frame is placed on the top of the bleaching liquor so as to ensure the hosiery being kept under the surface. As the bleaching bath becomes exhausted it is a usual practice for bleachers to boil the solution and get the fullest bleaching effect on the goods possible.

When the goods are afterwards washed a small amount of oxalic acid may be added with advantage, to produce a better white.—Canadian Textile Journal.

Uneven Dyeings of Cotton

There appears to be any number of ways in which a textile fiber can be dyed in uneven shades, and the question often arises whether or not the dyer has sufficient information on all the various factors that influence the dyeing process. Furthermore, there are causes of unequal dyeing which are entirely outside of the control of the dyer. Thus, some exist in the fiber as it grows and others are added as the fiber is being processed and converted into a form suitable for dyeing. Hence, these are not under the control of the dyer.

If a piece of cotton cloth is made from cotton of variant origin, then in this fact alone is there to be found a cause of uneven dyeing. In the same manner, causes of uneven dyeing are found in the practice of making improper mixing of cotton fiber in the spinning process. Hence, when different cottons of dissimilar origin, containing different proportions of wax, are woven together and then bleached, different shades will be observed in the cloth after dyeing. Investigations were made in the effort to locate the seat of the trouble in the boiling-out kettle, but these were unsuccessful.

Cottons of different origin were bleached and dyed in the same bath with direct, sulphur and vat dyestuffs. The cottons were then compared with one another and it was found that the Sea Island cotton was dyed the lightests of all, then followed West Indian, Egyptian, 'Uppers,' Texas, American, 'Broach,' Indian Domra and Indian cotton, the latter being deepest colored of all.

It is believed that the difference in the intensity of the dyeing is due not to differences between the chemical compositions of the cotton, for the same gradation in color difference was observed with each of the cottons in the series. The conclusion was hence reached that the variation in the depth of the dyeing is due not only to the structure of the product and the yarn prepared from it, but also on the structural difference in the cotton fiber of various types of cotton, such as the thickness of the walls of the fiber. This explains the fact that dead cot-

ton which has only a thin-walled fiber is dyed in lightest shades. However, it is not believed that the thickness of the walls is the sole structural difference between these cottons which has an effect on the depth of the dyeing. Tests made with yarns of Egyptian and Indian cotton indicated the truth of this contention. It may be concluded from this study that while an essential condition in the spinning of cotton is that the various cotton used together all are of the same staple length, nevertheless, in the dyeing of cotton yarns and fabrics made from these various cottons, it is also necessary to select cottons of the same average thickness of fiber wall in spinning the yarn or weaving the fabric in order to obtain uniformly dyed products.—Deutsche Faerber-Zeitung.

Device for Matching Colors

Cambridge, Mass.—A new colorimeter of interest to the textile and apparel trades which, it is declared, will replace the human eye in the matching of colors and enable the transmission of shades by wire has been developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Prof. Arthur C. Hardy and Frederick W. Cunningham, of the department of physics.

By this invention, a record of the color of a fabric sample can be made on paper here, it is asserted, and sent by wire to San Francisco, where the original color can be reproduced within a few hours. The machine, it is explained, works as follows:

The specimen color placed in a holder is illuminated by a special tungsten filament lamp which gives an illumination 50 times more intense than full sunlight. Water filters prevent the light from setting fire to the sample.

Light is alternately reflected from the specimen and a portion of magnesium carbonate, the whitest substance known, which is used as a standard of comparison, and acts upon a photo-electric cell in which it sets up an alternating current. This current is fed to a vacuum tube amplifier which increases the power 10 quadrillion times and automatically keeps the amount of light from the specimen and the magnesium carbonate balanced.

The color of the specimen is analyzed at each wave length of the spectrum and the record is reproduced automatically by a pencil moving over a revolving drum. The result is a description of the color by means of which the identical shade may be reproduced as often as desired.

Bamberg Plans Four New Units

Knoxville, Tenn.—First announcement of plans for the four additional units of the American Bamberg Corporation's \$17,500,000 plant in Happy Valley were made by Dr. H. Hosmann, chief chemist, at a luncheon meeting of the Elizabethton Rotary Club.

Dr. Hosmann announced that construction of the second unit will begin in October, will be completed within a year and the additional units will be started in successive Octobers of each year until the building program of five units is completed.

Prospects also are favorable for another large industry in Happy Valley, costing about \$7,000,000, which would manufacture artificial silk from wood fiber.

Elizabethton citizens are raising \$75,000 to help get a site on which an option has been taken, and representatives have been in conference with financiers in New York.

N. H. Thomas With Victor Ring Traveler

N. H. Thomas, who has been with the Mill Devices Company with headquarters in Gastonia, N. C., is now with the Victor Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Thomas will still make his headquarters with A. B. Carter, at 615 Third National Bank building, Gastonia, N. C., who is the Southern agent of the Victor Ring Traveler Company.

Mr. Thomas will cover Cleveland, Gaston and Mecklenburg counties and all sections in and around Gastonia, N. C., as well as outlying points.

Mr. Thomas is a thoroughly practical mill man, having been brought up in the mill from boyhood.

A. B. Carter's son, A. Dewey Carter, who has been with the Victor Ring Traveler Company for a number of years, will continue to cover North and South Carolina as usual and also parts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., the Atlanta, Ga., representative of the Victor Ring Traveler Company, will cover Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, western Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, etc.

Efrd Will Valid

Albemarle, N. C.—Validity of the will of the late John S. Efrd, millionaire textile man, involving over \$3,000,000, was upheld here by a jury. The decision follows a long and bitter suit brought by W. T. Efrd in an effort to show that his father was of unsound mind when he made the testament. The will provided for distribution of the estate in five separate shares, one-fifth each to W. C. and J. J. Efrd and Mrs. Henry Morrow and a fifth to the children of W. T. Efrd. The latter, who was left out of the will, brought suit.

The caveator contended that under the terms of the will the control of the Efrd Manufacturing Company would be taken out of the hands of the Efrd family for at least 15 years. This mill was organized 30 years ago and is one of the most prosperous plants in the State. A motion to set aside the verdict was refused by Judge Tam Bowie, as was a motion for a new trial. Notice of an appeal was given and \$250 bond was posted by the caveators.

Changes in Memorandum of Trade Practices

At the moment of going to press we received advices from New York that some modifications have been made in the memorandum of trade practices as applicable to the carded yarn industry, as recently formulated by the Advisory Committee of the Carded Yarn Spinners Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. This memorandum appears on Page 10 of this issue.

These changes were made at a joint meeting of a committee from the Carded Yarn Spinners Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and a committee from the Yarn Merchants Association of Philadelphia, held Wednesday, June 1 in the offices of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Commercial Fibre Staff Increased

Henry Weissenbach, director of sales for the Commercial Fibre Company of America, Inc., has announced the following additions to the organization.

John G. Motz, 1512 Widener building, Philadelphia, Pa., who has had the Chatillon rayon account for many years and previously was associated with Fred Wolstenholme, is to represent the Commercial Fibre Company of America, Inc., in the Philadelphia territory.

Wallace A. Farr, 730 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed sales representative for the Commercial Fibre Company of America, Inc., for the Pacific coast.

Benjamin H. Hodges resigned from Vivanti Bros. to become sales representative for this city of the Commercial Fibre Company of America, Inc., to call on silk manufacturers.

Page-Madden Co., Inc., in Larger Quarters

So marked and positive has been the growth of the Page-Madden Co., Inc., that recently the firm announced its removal to its own home at 277 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

This venture is an important move in the success of the organization for the company stands highly recognized in the textile world as one of the distinctive leaders in the industry, as manufacturers of superior textile porcelain.

Their new home brings to a climax a growth which began ever since the very first day the company entered its particular field of endeavor. Under the able management of men of keen business acumen, this company has progressed to a stage where today it is an important factor in the porcelain field of New York.

The removal to their new quarters places the company in a position to serve its public more efficiently. The manufacturing space has been increased considerably in order to promote efficiency, economy, and service.

You have GRANDFATHER'S CHANCE

WHO has not wished for his grandfather's chance to establish a business, to invest in young and vigorous enterprise, to buy real estate sure to multiply its value year after year?



PIEDMONT CAROLINAS

Where Wealth Awaits You

You have that chance . . . the opportunity to move your business here, and to make your investments grow into a solid fortune. But grandfather's risk has been cut 'way down.

For he had to pioneer. He gambled on what *might* happen in developing industries, enlarged markets, multiplying values. For you, the risks are discounted. The hard pioneering work has already been done.

State-wide road building has opened up whole sections of Piedmont Carolinas where previously the only work available was on backwoods farms. A great public service group has carried hydro-electric development into these sections, providing industrial employment for the abundant farm labor.

Business men have grasped the opportunities. Wealth during the last few years has increased *three times as fast* as in many older, more highly industrialized states. Now is the time to build with this section. Take advantage of the opportunities to set up *your* business in Piedmont

Carolinas, to supply the industries already established here. Serve the rich markets that have been developed and that are growing far faster than they can at present be supplied locally.

Investigate. Get all the details that apply to you and *your* interests. Our Industrial Department, Room 1103, Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C., gladly places its facilities at your service. Write.

Rich Markets

Some idea of the potentialities of nearby markets may be gained from these facts:

Annually Southern textile mills purchase \$107,000,000 worth of equipment, machinery and supplies. Only a small part of this demand is supplied by Southern manufacturers.

Practically all of the textiles used in the extensive furniture industry, together with most of the rugs and carpets sold in this section, are imported.

These are only a few of many outstanding examples of rich waiting markets. They will amply reward manufacturers who elect to utilize local labor and local raw materials in supplying them.

DUKE POWER COMPANY

OWNERS OF SOUTHERN POWER COMPANY, SOUTHERN
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND ALLIED INTERESTS

The Fine Points of Carding

A Series of Articles Contributed to a Prize Contest on This Subject

Number Fifteen

I will contribute a few words on "The Fine Points of Carding." Of course, to start with, the card should be built right and have a solid foundation or you can never get a good setting. The clothing should be of good quality and put on good and tight. The next thing is to get it ground right. To do this, you must have good true grinding rolls covered with good grinder fillet and grind everything perfectly smooth.

I am referring to new cards that I know have been put up right and clothed properly to start with. Of course old cards would be a different proposition.

Now as to the settings. First is the screen. I would set the cylinder screen at the back to a .010 gauge and taper out to the front to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Would set screen to licker-in according to amount of waste wanted. Would set mote knives to licker-in as close as I could get them, feed plate to .007 gauge; back knife plate .017. Flats, for real fancy carding, when you are carding light, will stand setting to .007 gauge, but when you set them that close you will have to be on the job and know how to do it. If you don't, you can soon ruin your job. Of course some cards won't stand it, but when you get down to fine points you must have a card that will stand it.

The doffer, on any kind of work, should be set to .007 and so should the licker-in to cylinder. Front knife plate at top should be set according to the amount of flat strips wanted; comb set close enough to comb the web perfectly. In setting cards, all of them should be set to make about the same amount of flat strips and fly. It will pay to give particular attention to this point. I have heard all my life that you couldn't get two cards to make the same amount of fly even if you set them alike, but there isn't any big difference if you set them alike.

I would prefer a heavy lap, long draft and light carding. When you have a heavy lap and long draft, the licker-in has more of a combing effect on the fibres. When the feed rolls put the stock in too fast, the licker-in will take it in in chunks and not have time to comb it sufficiently.

A man must know when a card needs reclothing and have them gone over when they need it. I do not believe in trying to sharpen old licker-ins. Have them recovered when they need it. Neither do I believe in being extravagant, but you have to put on new licker-ins when the cards need them if you want to get carding down to a fine point.

In operating the cards after you have them ground and set right, keep them clean and oiled regularly. Don't make singlings and doublings when piecing up laps. See that all of the laps do not run out at the same time. Have one line run out at a time and in that way all of the piecing will not strike together in the next process.

Be sure that the stripping is done right whether stripping with a roll

or vacuum stripper. I prefer the vacuum stripper if the cards are in good shape, but if they are not the vacuum stripper will not strip clean. I am not knocking the vacuum stripper, but am knocking the cards that are not in good shape and the vacuum stripper will show you where the cards are in bad condition. If you will watch the stripper over you can find your bad card, if the card is dull and not set properly the card will collect more strips than on a sharp and properly set card. Therefore the card in bad shape is harder to strip clean and if you watch you can pick out the bad cards by the way they strip out with the vacuum stripper. Some men condemn the vacuum stripper when the trouble is in the cards. Get the cards right and you can do good work regardless of what method you use in stripping.

Do not let the grinder get careless in grinding and setting and in cleaning some parts of the cards. Caution him frequently so he will know you have it on your mind and he will stay on the job better and do better work.

What you know about a card you can have done right and what you don't know you can learn if you keep trying. Just another word about settings. No matter what settings you are using you should loosen up the bearings or stands and don't force them or they will not stay put. I could say more but the other writers will doubtless cover anything I have omitted.

C. W. B.

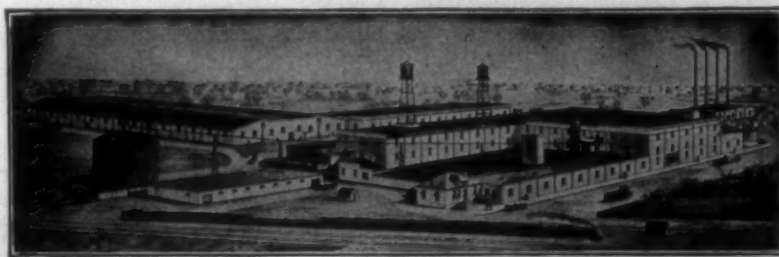
Number Sixteen

A good lap is a necessity if we wish to produce good carding, and all good carders will provide such if in their power to do so. A lap should be uniform in weight per yard, and should not be heavy on one end and light on the other. If it is the result will be heavy carding on part of the clothing and light on the other, good work on part of the clothing and light on the other. A good carder will see that his cotton is as clean as possible, thereby reducing the work of the card. The next in line of importance is to provide a firm foundation and be sure that the card is level. This avoids undue friction and vibration, saves power costs and makes possible closer settings without the probability of rubbing.

The Clothing.

To get the best possible results from the cards the clothing should be in first class condition, kept sharp, and set up as close as possible not to damage the stock or the wire. The clothing should be tight, and when it gets so weak from use that it can not be redrawn with at least 250 pounds pull it should be discarded. This applies to the cylinder. The doffer will do good work pulled on at 100 to 125 pounds. There should be no loose wire in any part of the clothing, as it is impossible to grind loose wire and next to impossible to set it any where near close enough to be

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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

effective. A good many times just a few loose wires in some of the flats will make it impossible to set them close enough to be of any service. In a case like this the flats should be replaced with new ones ground to the same gauge as the others on the card. To get uniform carding on all parts of the wire the surface must be perfectly smooth and straight and sharp at all times.

The Grinding.

To keep the clothing in this condition requires a set of grinding rolls that will run perfectly true. A good supply of emery fillet, and above all a conscientious capable man to do the grinding. The emery fillet should be changed often, as old fillet tends to polish instead of grind. The grinding should not be too hard as it sometimes draws the temper, causes fires and also produces a hook on the point of the wire. On the other hand, if the grinding is too light the wire is left too blunt and the carding capacity is lowered. I find that if the roll bears just hard enough to grind a point about $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the diameter of the wire, there will be very few sparks if any and the point will be as sharp as it is possible to get it. It takes a good deal of practice and a very sensitive touch to feel of the wire and tell when it is as sharp as possible to make it. This is one of the finest points in good carding. The next in line of importance is in the settings.

The Settings.

We all have our pet ideas of how a card should be set up to do the best that in it. But regardless of how they are set, they should be the same at both ends of the cylinder, and this can only be accomplished by a delicate touch and long practice. Now if we set a doffer .007" from the cylinder at one end and not the same at the other we will be sure to get the worst work from the end the furthest away—providing the close end doesn't rub. Cards doing a small production, producing light sliver can be set up closer than cards doing a large production, producing heavy sliver using the same grade of cotton. This is due to the fact that less space is needed between the two running surfaces with light carding. This makes it impossible to give any definite rule or formula for the different settings. But doing 125 to 150 pounds per 10 hours with the following settings, all other conditions being right:

Feed plate to licker-in, .010; mote knives to licker-in, .007; licker-in to cylinder, .007; screen to cylinder, .022 to .024; flats to cylinder, front, .007, middle, .009, back, .010; doffer to cylinder, .007; flat comb to flats .010 to .012. The doffer comb will work best at .010, providing it is not too high or low to suit the humidity in the room. But by all means the web should not be tight between the calender roll and doffer which will be the case if set too high. The stripping plates can be varied some to increase or decrease the amount of strips taken out. But they will give good results set to .024. It seems to be common practice among card grinders to refer to the settings as a loose 5 and a tight 7 gauge or a loose 7 and a tight 9 gauge, which is misleading, as there is no such gauges made, and to set up a card properly a grinder should be able to tell by the touch when he is getting a setting that corresponds to the gauge he is using, as it is a very easy matter to force a .007 gauge between clothing that is practically touching each other. In setting the doffer and licker-in to the cylinder they should be run up as close as possible and then pulled off to the desired gauge. This takes up any loss motion, and if the stay bolts happen to get loose, instead of running into the cylinder and doing a lot of damage they will back off.

Keeping the Cards in Working Condition.

The little accidents that happen around the card from time to time if not corrected at the time they happen will continue to multiply and in due course of time will be a hindrance to both quality and production. This makes it necessary to keep in close touch with each and every card, and have the corrections made at least every time the card is ground. When the card is stopped and cleaned up to be ground the clothing should be thoroughly inspected, and all the bruised or mashed wire should be scraped or straightened up even with the rest of the wire. Then the grinding rolls can be put on and the card started to grinding. This is necessary in order to keep the surface of the wire smoother and straight. During the time that the card is grinding or before it is started up again, all the screens should be cleaned thoroughly and fixed where they are bent or broken. The oil holes in the bearings should be freed of all dirt and a sufficient amount of oil applied. Also the dirt and cotton between the teeth of the gearing should be cleaned out, as this adds power cost—causes additional friction and in a great many instances, more machine repairs if not kept out. The cleaning brushes should also be kept in good running order, especially those that are supposed to keep the end of the flats clean.

Cleaning, Oiling and Stripping.

All the doors in the housing should be removed every Saturday while the cards are being given the week-end cleaning. This allows close inspection and insures better cleaning internally and results in better carding.

The frequency of the oiling will depend to a certain extent on the quality and density of the lubricant, but by all means none of the bearings should become dry, nor enough poured in them to overflow and get on the clothing.

The amount of stripping necessary, will depend on the pounds carded, and the quality of the cotton used. Two or three times per day may be sufficient while it might require four, with certain kinds of cotton.

R. M. F.

(Continued on Page 32)

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1927

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

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The Carded Yarn Industry

THE difficulties which have beset spinners of carded yarns for the past several years continue to make this section of the industry one of the darkest spots in the textile picture. Various reasons have been cited to show why the carded yarn mills have not been able to operate on a profitable basis, but there is no doubt that the lack of proper selling methods is the greatest of these handicaps. There is general agreement among spinners on this point.

The trend of the carded yarn market for the past month or more is very similar to that of the early summer months in recent years and unless conditions improve, the mills will doubtless be faced again with the necessity of summer curtailment.

In this connection, we quote the following letter from W. B. Moore, of York, president of the Neely Manufacturing Company and the Travora Cotton Mills. Mr. Moore, who has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the carded yarn spinners writes us as follows:

In regard to the carded yarn situation, we feel that there is not a large over-production or accumulation of coarse yarns, but that the frequent hand-to-mouth buying creates strong competition between the mills and that they have acquired the habit for months of figuring only a replacement price, and if a cent or two is added for profit the purchaser feels that the price is entirely out of line, and not justified, as he has bought so long at a price above cotton that just covers cost, assuming that the mills gave a profit in this price or will not sell. How long this is to be continued is entirely up to the coarse yarn mills. A mistaken idea of running full time, so as to reduce overhead, prevails. In our opinion it is better to run half time and add

the increased cost to the price of your yarn, thus reducing the supply, which will unquestionably advance prices of yarn. While full time running continues to decrease the price by over supply.

We are now on our third week running three days, and will continue this, or close entirely, unless there is a change in the yarn market, notwithstanding we have plenty of cotton and ample facilities for running full time. If all the mills would adopt this policy we feel sure that there would be an early change for the better. If we had cotton bought at cents below the market we would realize our profit by selling the cotton and save the wear and tear of our machinery.

In spite of the present situation, we are encouraged to believe that the way is being cleared to bring about a better day for the carded yarn spinners. The recent organization of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute certainly carries a definite promise of better times. The leaders in this group have set out to attack their problems from the standpoint of distribution. The work has not yet been under way long enough to allow any great progress, but its importance cannot be overestimated. The Advisory Committee of the Group, with the officers of the Institute, recently framed a statement on sound merchandizing policies that is a long step in the right direction. This memorandum, which appears elsewhere in this issue, is being submitted to the Philadelphia Yarn Merchants Association for ratification by its membership. It deserves the careful study of all yarn spinners and we urge that it receive from them the serious consideration that it merits.

With a majority of the carded yarn spinners already affiliated with the Carded Yarn Group, it is evident that the spinners are aware that their business can be saved only

through their combined efforts to bring it out of the darkness. It must, of necessity, be a long, hard task, but it can be accomplished if the effort is serious enough.

The carded yarn industry has passed the point where it can be helped by empty promises of co-operation. In the past, too many spinners have attended the spinners meetings, pledged their support and then dismissed the matter until the time of another meeting.

The Textile Institute, through its group organization, can and will provide the machinery for helping the spinners. It must, however, if this machinery is to operate effectively, receive the active and constant support of the members. When the carded yarn spinners bring themselves to regard their support of the Textile Institute as part and parcel of their daily operations, then they will find the way out.

Another Crook

THE crooked coppersmiths who plied their trade among the Southern mills during past years has apparently been succeeded by another crook who claims to represent a foundry producing castings. He is also addicted to plain and fancy forgery and has succeeded in cashing a number of checks in the names of officers of the various mills on whom he has called.

A friend of ours writes in to say that this crook operates as follows: He pretends to be a salesman or ex-salesman for the Saco-Lowell Shops and he works through securing a connection with some foundry through his knowledge of cotton mill machinery, which he knows thoroughly. He then goes out to sell for some particular firm and his custom is to pad orders as fast as he gets them. When he gets an order for one gear, he is quite likely to change it to 100 gears.

Needless to say, he has not only victimized a number of mills, mainly in the Georgia territory, but has also created considerable embarrassment for several reputable foundries whom he represented.

The man has used a number of different names, has been in jail a time or two and is a fair way to land there again.

We are passing along this warning with the hope that some of the mills will succeed in turning him up.

A Word of Caution

ONE of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the country, who does not care to be quoted, writes us as follows:

I enclose clipping which appeals to me, as bringing out a point that is frequently overlooked. Large exports and record-breaking mill consumption of cotton more frequently means a change of form or location but not true consumption.

Many of the mill men that I met at Atlantic City, and who are usually on the right side of the market, are very uneasy that we are heading for another period of sledding, and no profits, owing to the production rate of cotton goods being in excess of consumption.

The production statistics which have

been available since July, 1925, shows that the consumption of cotton goods is not as much influenced by price as it is generally believed. Production is now at a much higher rate than the average for the 21 months for which records are available, and it would appear that the advance in the price of cotton has advanced buying by about 60 days, and therefore we cannot expect the active buying that has taken place in July of the past two years.

The clipping to which the above letter refers contains a discussion of the cotton situation by W. V. Waid, of A. P. Loughton & Co. It says:

In discussing the cotton situation and outlook, there is one particularly salient factor which our economists and statisticians seem either to avoid or ignore altogether.

That is the fact that change of location or change of form do not spell "Consumption" in its true interpretation. Cotton is not consumed until it is made into a finished garment or other article which is worn out and discarded.

The large exports of cotton are emphasized. This is simply a change of location, and on a higher price basis exports would unquestionably decline except on contracts already outstanding.

Enormous home mill consumption is featured. This results only in change of form. It does not matter whether the cotton is still in the bale as it comes from the gins, in yarns or cloth, it is still existent; not having been destroyed through wear or discard.

It would seem the part of wisdom for cloth buyers to weigh this consideration carefully in connection with commitments for very late deliveries as well as for cloth mills with relation to their future production in the absence of orders against which such production might be applied.

This is not to say that we will not have our usual "crop scares," resulting in temporary periods of activity, with even some further price advances, nor that there is not the possibility of a short crop this season which would largely offset an apparent nearby saturation in the cloth market, but until the status of the coming crop is more clearly defined, caution as to late commitments by cloth buyers and mills as to production schedules would seem of paramount importance.

Two Interesting Tests

WE are publishing this week, the results of two very interesting tests completed by two members of the Arkwrights. They did this work in order to qualify for membership in that research organization.

One of them deals with the rate of production of cards. It develops some very interesting information on this question and will be of value to mill owners as well as to the superintendents and overseers.

The other test brings up a question which may be put this way: When you buy a bale of one inch cotton, what percentage of the fibres are actually that length? We believe that the variation noted in fibre length will be found to be considerably greater than is generally believed.

Both of these tests served as another example of the valuable and practical nature of the work being done by the Arkwrights. The work is not only increasing the efficiency of the men who operate the machinery in Southern mills, but is going to be the means of effecting a dollars and cents savings for the owners of the mills.

Personal News

P. H. Beach has resigned as night second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1, Charlotte.

R. H. Moss, of the office force of the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C., was a visitor in Charlotte this week.

Frank Waston has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Herman Bowen has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Avondale Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

C. E. Davis is now superintendent of Thos. Henry & Sons, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

L. W. Davis is now superintendent of the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

C. M. Carroll has been appointed secretary of the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. Y. Shugart has succeeded B. L. Richardson as superintendent of the Davis and Alcott Co., Gadsden, Ala.

R. K. Craven, of Gibsonville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. E. Payne has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

James W. Bailey has accepted the position of designer in the fancy goods department of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

B. L. Quick, of Rockingham, N. C., is now second hand in night carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1, Charlotte.

John D. Moon has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

S. A. Black, formerly of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., now has a position with the Mollohan Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C.

J. P. McGraw has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to become superintendent of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

F. B. Watson has resigned as secretary and assistant treasurer of the Cochran Cotton Mills, at Cochran and Hawkinsville, Ga., to become superintendent of the Martha Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Directors of the Standard Textile Products Corporation, at their organization meeting, announced the election of W. E. Thatcher, of New York, as secretary of the company, succeeding Henry M. Garlick, resigned. Mr. Thatcher was formerly secretary and assistant treasurer. Alfred Pope was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Thatcher.

C. E. Ellington has been appointed superintendent of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, Autun, S. C.

R. P. Clark has succeeded J. P. Barlow as superintendent of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Co., Piedmont, Ala.

J. H. Russell, who has had charge of roller covering at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, has resigned to go into business for himself at Blacksburg, S. C.

R. V. Revels has been promoted from second hand in weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1, Charlotte, to overseer of weaving in the No. 2 mill of the same company.

W. H. Connor, who was recently located in Kannapolis, N. C., has returned to the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, where he is second hand in spinning.

C. D. Barr has resigned as section hand in spooling at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte, to become sanitary inspector for the city of Charlotte.

O. C. Killian has resigned as overseer of weaving and winding at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

D. F. Clark has resigned as overseer of carding at the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

H. S. Fowler, from the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.

W. G. Cooper, who has been in charge of roller covering at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte.

I. L. Langley has been promoted to head cast accountant at the Consolidated Textile Division, Lynchburg, Va., succeeding Geo. W. Duncan, who has become associated with the Cotton-Textile Institute. Mr. Langley is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

C. W. Gunter, a graduate of the Textile School of N. C. State College has been appointed superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

J. E. Wright has resigned his position as designer in the fancy goods department of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., and accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. He was presented with a handsome traveling bag as a token of esteem from the employees in his department at Republic.

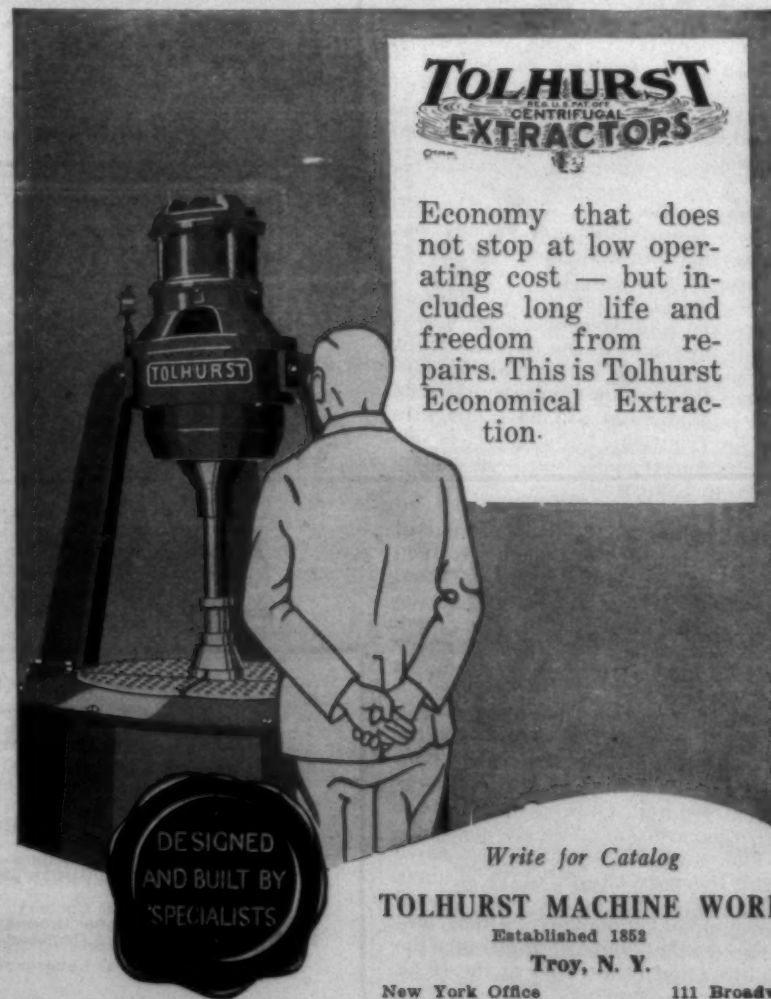
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Point, N. C.—The Rae Hosiery Mill has been incorporated by Chas. L. Amos and T. B. Erle.

Cramerton, N. C.—The Cramerton Mills are to install additional winding equipment made by the Sipp Machine Company, and sold through the Southern agent, G. G. Slaughter of Charlotte.

Petersburg, Va.—Lee Worsted Co., Inc.; Edward Eigenbrun, Bernard Syme, Irwin S. Eigenburn, 146 N. Sycamore St., manufacture worsted cloth; leased building on E. Washington street, is receiving bids for alterations.

Griffin, Ga.—The Georgia Kincaid Mills have let a contract that will provide electric lights in everyone of their 500 mill houses and are lights for the streets of their mill cities.

Work will start immediately and should be completed in sixty days. The contract calls for lights in both the Georgia-Kincaid villages in East Griffin and at Experiment.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Cotton Mills of Guthrie, Okla., were sold to Harding, Tilton & Co., of New York and Boston, at a receiver's sale for \$126,000. The mills, after being closed six months on account of tax troubles, will reopen in July. It is expected to run at capacity and will have an annual payroll of \$100,000 and turn out up to \$1,000,000 worth of manufactured goods.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Conrad-Curry Manufacturing Company has been incorporated here by A. F. Bruton, president, Geo. W. Curry, vice-president and F. V. Conrad, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bruton is president of the Cascade Mills. The company will install 50 machines for making men's dress shirts and pajamas and will have quarters in the Troutman building. It is understood that cloth will be purchased from local mills.

Statesville, N. C.—Construction of the building for the Phoenix Woolen Mills is to be started at once. Final arrangements for the removal of the plant from Little Falls, N. Y., have been completed and the machinery will be moved as soon as the building is ready.

The building will be 100x100 feet, contract for the structure having been let to the Grier-Lowrance Construction Company, of Statesville, as recently noted. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, are the engineers.

The mill was induced to move here through efforts of local men. They have incorporated the Iredell Development Company, which will finance the construction of the building and retain part of the stock in the mill company.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills have purchased through G. G. Slaughter, Southern agent, additional Sipp winding equipment.

Chadbourn, N. C.—The Chadbourn Cotton Mills have been incorporated a capital of \$100,000 by D. R. Connor and F. T. Bruning.

Narrows, Va.—The Cavalier Hosiery Mills, capital stock \$50,000, have been incorporated by Dr. E. L. Caudill, of this place and T. J. Wallner, of Plauski. The new company has a building and will begin installation of knitting equipment about the first of June.

Westminister, S. C.—There have been no further announcements relative to the prospects of securing a new cotton mill here. A committee composed of J. G. Breazele, W. J. Stribling and W. L. England, have raised a fund to be used in inducing some manufacturer to locate here.

Lexington, N. C.—It is learned here that a large silk mill may be established in this city by a silk manufacturing concern in New Jersey, which has requested information from the Lexington Chamber of Commerce about Lexington and Davidson county. Secretary Sturkey has forwarded the information to the inquiring concern and the hope is expressed by Mr. Sturkey that the concern will locate its mill in Lexington during the coming year.

Lincolnton, N. C.—J. W. Strout, of Gastonia, is investigating the project of establishing a braiding mill here. Mr. Strout has outlined his plans to the Kiwanis Club as follows: the mill, is to begin with a capital of \$15,000. Mr. Strout investing \$10,000 and citizens of the city taking up the other \$5,000 worth of stock. His present plans call for 50 braiding machines.

Belmont, N. C.—Details of the plant of the Thies Dyeing and Processing Company's building, contract for which was recently let to the Brown-Harry Construction Company, show that the building will be 217x143 feet. One story and part basement; attached boiler house will be built to supply steam for plant; equipment will consist of Thies process of dyeing and bleaching; finishing work will be winding, quilling and warping; capacity will be approximately 100,000 pounds finished product per week. J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, S. C.

Woodruff, S. C.—Work on the \$750,000 addition to the Mills Mill No. 2 began this week. Excavating and clearing the sight was begun by T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Charlotte, who have the contract for the main building. The superintendent and several assistants together with a number of teams and equipment are on the grounds.

The addition will accommodate approximately 10,000 spindles and 700 to 800 looms, equipped to manufacture broadcloth and probably fancy dress goods. The work will be pushed to completion as quickly as practical. The work in the old department of the mill will be converted

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into the manufacture of a suitable product for weaving. For several years the plant has been manufacturing fancy yarn from long staple cotton.

The contract was let this week for the complete overhauling of about 90 cottages and within a few days an additional contract will be let for the erection of probably 75 new cottages.

Arthur Ligon, of Spartanburg, is president of the plant and Walter T. Swink, of Woodruff is secretary.

Anniston, Ala.—The name of the Lanier Manufacturing Company has been changed to J. A. Meinhardt Industries, Inc. The capital stock has been increased to \$150,000.

The company has an equipment of 704 spindles making carpet and mop yarns, the daily output being 5,000 pounds. A. F. Meinhardt, of Chicago is president and A. F. Lanier, of this place, treasurer and general manager.

Greenville, S. C.—Styles have caused another plant to announce a change of product. The Wilson Thread Co., of which Kerr Wilson is the head, will hereafter discontinue cotton products and devote its entire time to silk threads.

The plant, which has been turning out both ball and spool thread, having a large equipment of winding machinery, will continue as in the past, except that only silk thread of all colors and varieties will be turned out.

"Women have not only quit wearing cotton goods," said Mr. Wilson, "but they have quit using cotton to darn with. Wearing silk goods,

they also have to use silk thread to patch and darn. As a result we are going to make silk to supply the trade. No more cotton, for the present anyway."

Troy, N. C.—Stockholders of the Rhyne-Anderson Mills will meet in Charlotte on June 7 to consider a recent motion adopted by the board of directors that affairs of the mill be

placed into voluntary receivership.

At the meeting of the directors, it was found that an audit of the company's books showed that liabilities of the mill exceeded the assets by \$97,597 and in addition to this there was an indebtedness represented by notes to the extent of \$60,000.

Stockholders will be asked to confirm the resolution of the directors. The latter recommend that the petition for voluntary receivership name W. T. Heath, of Charlotte, president of the company and Milton Ensor, manager, as receivers.

Greenville, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Mills will pay out about \$112,000 in dividends on common and preferred stock on June 1. A dividend of 2 per cent on \$4,900,000 of common stock has been authorized and a dividend of 1% per cent on \$850,000 of preferred stock.

In Business Together 27 Years.

Fred W. Glover and Phil McMahon, of Charlotte, widely known in manufacturing circles, recently observed the twenty-seventh anniversary of their association in the same business. Mr. Glover is president of the Textile Mill Supply Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, while Mr. McMahon is president of the latter concern and treasurer of the Textile Mill Supply Company.

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Attend the Base Ball Games June 4th and 5th.

Washington Senators vs. St. Louis Browns.

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Visit the National Capital and its magnificent buildings and beautiful parks.

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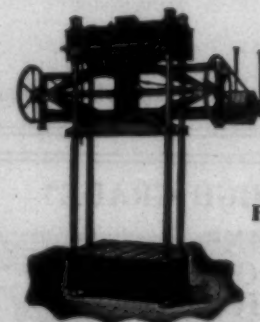
16—Fales & Jenks Spinning frames, 192 spindles each, 2 3/4 inch gauge, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch rings.

4—Whitin Spinning frames, box heads, 192 spindles each, 2 3/4 inch gauge, 1 3/4-inch rings.

All this machinery now running, may be seen in operation in our mill at Ramseur, N. C. It is to be replaced in July with new machinery of different specifications.

Write, call or come to see us quick. Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, N. C.

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Opportunities for Women in Industry

INDUSTRY today offers greater opportunities to women than any other line of work in which they are engaged, says Paul F. Beich, in Bulletin of Women's Bureau Associated Industries of Kentucky.

To the young girl looking for her first job, to the ambitious woman who has neither the money nor the time to put into equipment or a professional career, to the daughter, wife, or mother facing for the first time the necessity of earning her living and that of her dependents, industry can give the best wages, the chance for realization of her ambitions, and the quickest returns in dollars and cents.

The old saying that the factory pays better than the "white collar" job is as true in the case of women as of men. Compare the wages of the young girl in the factory with the pay a girl of her age and preparation receives in other jobs. Compare the salary of the woman in a profession requiring years of preparation with the pay of the woman foreman. Compare the earnings of

the untrained older woman thrown suddenly on her own resources perhaps with persons dependent upon her, and working outside the industries, with the earnings of the woman of similar circumstances who went into industry.

Big Increase in Wages.

There has been a tremendous increase in women's wages in the industries. Since 1914 the average wage paid to women in manufacturing plants has been largely increased by the use of modern equipment.

There is little probability that there will ever be a decrease. New inventions in machinery eliminating much arduous and slow hand work have made possible the shortening of women's hours of work. These same tendencies in labor-saving devices which have relieved women from drudgery in the home, from long hours of hard manual labor, have operated in the industries to lighten work and decrease hours. Industrial engineering as a definite science has brought about many readjustments which have shortened hours without reducing production or cutting turning plants and the various kinds wages.

The different types of manufac-

of work done in the plants provide an unlimited field for women. The young hand worker, the trained craftswoman, the woman with the ability for directing other women, the college graduate, the executive, and the girls and women with neither experience nor training and no realization of their own abilities, can find within the industries the opportunities for good wages, advancement, positions of authority, and without the expenditure of a dollar for equipment and training they can make as great a success in their work as can be made by women in positions that require a preparation costing thousands of dollars in money and years of study.

Women Executives Necessary.

"Pull" is at a minimum in industry. Ability is at a premium. Industries are not charitable organizations. Their purpose is to make money. Because profits are necessary to the success in industry, the employees must be producers. Each employee represents a dollar-and-cents investment. The inefficient worker, no matter what her "pull," is a financial loss. The efficient worker contributes to profit.

Women are rapidly advancing into highly paid executive positions, formerly held by men. It is inevitable that they shall and that an increasing number of women will hold these positions. Women are so important a part in the industries and their numbers are so large that women executives have become a necessity in certain organizations.

We enjoyed a hearty laugh over the statement of a brilliant down-state woman lawyer made before a women's club that there were about three thousand women running manufacturing plants in Illinois, but that most of them were on the payroll as clerks and stenographers. We appreciate her tribute to the ability of the women in the industries and we invite her to inspect payrolls and see the recognition we give the women who help to make the industries a success.

Women are in industry to stay. They are there because they want to earn money for the support of themselves and those who may be dependent upon them because they desire independence, higher standard of living and financial success. Within the industries they find these things.

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In the proportion that American cotton textile mills have been progressing from the manufacture of coarser goods to making the finer cotton cloths, the flow of imports of textile manufactures from abroad has decreased, according to a statement issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, and hence the manufacturers of finer goods are the larger beneficiaries of the increasing favorable trade balance of the United States in cotton textiles.

Reports compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the favorable trade balance of the United States in cotton textiles is steadily increasing in volume. At the end of 1926, according to comparisons made by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, it was 84 per cent greater than at the end of 1923, the last year of intensive competition from cotton manufacturers abroad. Imports declined 72 per cent in this period. Exports of cotton cloth in 1926 were 10 per cent larger than in 1923 notwithstanding a decline of 5 per cent from the volume in 1925, the largest of the four years.

Imports of cotton cloth in 1923 amounted to 218,970,000 square yards; in 1926 they were 60,680,157 square yards. Exports in 1923 were 454,520,000 square yards and last year they were 513,298,000 square yards. In other words the excess of exports over imports of cotton cloth increased from 245,550,000 square yards in 1923 to 452,617,000 square yards in 1926 or 84 per cent. During the first two months of this year both exports and imports have declined, but the decline in imports was relatively larger than in exports.

This continued decline in imports is directly in line with the progress which domestic mills have made in recent years in meeting the demand in this country for fine cottons. It is in this section of the industry, producing such cloths as poplins, lawns, organdies, voiles and crepes that serious competition with foreign manufacturers exists.

In the United States these fine goods are produced by about one-sixth the spindles of the country in number and about one-fifteenth in capacity on a basis of either yardage or poundage. Exports of cotton cloth include a large percentage of coarser goods, unbleached cloth alone accounting for about one-fourth the volume.—Charlotte Observer.

Organizing the Cotton Industry

(From The Asheville Citizen.)

The efforts which the cotton manufacturers of America are making to organize that great industry on a basis which will assure the soundness of its future are naturally being followed with interest and concern by the general public as well as by those immediately affected by the prosperity, or lack of prosperity, of cotton manufacturing in this country. It is very gratifying, there-

fore, to learn that Walker D. Hines, who has been called in by the textile men to direct a study of their problems and work out a plan for promoting the cotton industry's development now has behind him 484 cotton mills as members of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., and that these mills represent over 21,350,000 spindles, or approximately two-thirds of the active spindles of the country. The mills are located both in New England and in the South.

Thus far Mr. Hines is giving all his thought and effort to the task of surveying the problem in its broadest aspects, assembling data not only as regards the mills and their requirements if they are to be successful, but also as to world conditions as they relate to the cotton industry. A study of this kind has been vitally needed for some time. There have been radical changes in the consumption of cotton goods in recent years and it is important to know just how far these changes have gone and what they portend. To prosper generously and consistently the cotton industry must be on a basis that is fundamentally economical, that is to say, the manufacturer must know that he will be able to find a market for his output at a fair margin of profit and to know this he must have full information as to the conditions under which he must compete for trade and also as to the probable requirements of the trade.

Cotton manufacturing in this country has made very striking progress, but it has encountered difficulties which were not generally anticipated. In part these have grown out of the troubles of the British spinners since the World War. The cotton industry in Lancashire is very sick, and a sick industry like a sick man is potentially dangerous. They are trying to revive the industry in Lancashire and American spinners need to follow very closely the methods which may be employed to that end. This should be one of the most useful functions of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Of course what is needed by the cotton industry the world over is a larger demand for cotton goods. If Mr. Hines and his associates can devise a system for bringing this about they will render a service of the largest value. The individual manufacturer can fit his production to the demand if the demand can be created and stabilized.

Greenville, S. C.—Transfer of the tract of 450 acres near Marietta on which S. Slater & Sons are to erect a large textile plant was completed here. Representatives of the Slater concern paid R. Mayes Cleveland and J. Norwood Cleveland approximately \$43,000 for the tract of land in the upper section of the county.

Completion of the deal means that actual construction of the Slater plant will begin as soon as the plans can be drawn and railway connections can be established between Greenville and Marietta. Present indications are that the placing of material for the proposed \$2,000,000 textile plant will begin about August 1.

For fine quality in dyestuffs look to G D C

RELIANCE upon the ability of G D C to produce dyestuffs of unusual quality is not misplaced.

This characteristic of G D C service is of great practical value to textile manufacturers. It insures the most attractive effects without disappointing and costly experimentation.

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- 1 Kitson 34" Automatic Feeder and preparer for one 3 blade plain beater feeding through cleaning trunk to breaker lapper on 2nd floor. Necessary belting, Shafting, hangers and pulleys.

PICKER ROOM—2nd FLOOR

- 1 Kitson 2 blade single beater 40" breaker lapper.
- 2 Kitson 2 blade single beater Intermediate 40" lappers.
- 2 Kitson 3 blade single Carding Beater 40" Finisher Lappers.
- 1 Lap Scale. 100 Lap Sticks.
- All necessary shafting, hangers, pulleys and belting.

CARD AND SPINNING ROOM

- 23 Whitin 40" Revolving Flat Cards.
- 368 12 x 36 Fibre Roving Cans.
- 1 Yarn Reel; lot of Fly Frame bobbins; gearing and rolls.
- 1 Bench Vise; 1 Stripper Roll; 1 pair Traverse Grinders.
- 1 Drum Grinder.
- 1 Burnisher Roll; 1 Brown Bros. Oil Cabinet.
- 1 Brown Bros. Yarn Testing Machine; 26 boxes Spinning Travelers; Spinning Room Gears.
- Spinning Room Bobbins; Oil Cabinet.
- 5 Heads of Whitin Drawing, 5 del. each, or 25 deliveries.
- 3 J. Hetherington & Sons 64 spindle slubbers, 11 x 5 1/2".
- 1 Providence Machine Co. Fly Frame, 120 Spindles, 8 x 4.
- 4 J. Hetherington & Sons fly frames, 128 spindles each, 8 x 4.
- 24 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each, 3" gauge.
- 4 Doffing Trucks. Necessary shafting, hangers, pulleys and belting.

WEAVE ROOM

- 94 Whitin Automatic Looms, 48, 44" reed space; 46 40" reed space.
- 1 Cohoes 2-cylinder Slasher; 7 ft. and 5 ft. complete.
- 1 Sturtevant 50" Fan; 2 hoods; size box and head stock, trolley, etc.
- 1 Plain Drawing-in Machine; 1 Weeks Banding Machine; 1 Cotton Truck.
- 1 Curtis & Marble 40" Cloth Folder.
- 1 Curtis & Marble Ry. Sewing Machine, 40".
- 1 H. L. Scott & Co. Cloth Testing Machine.
- 1 Truck for Carrying Materials.
- 2 T. C. Entwistle Warpers, 54" beams.
- 1 Lowell Warper, 54" beams.
- 3 Warper Creels, 610 Spools capacity.
- 1 G. H. Bushnell Baling Press, 150 ton capacity.
- 6 Lindsay, Hyde & Co. Reels, 3 of 40 spindles; 3 of 50 spindles.
- Spools and Twister Bobbins; 66 loom beams; 21 warper beams.
- 4 Whitin Twisters, 224 spindles each, with creels.
- 3 Whitin Spoolers for 4 x 6 spools, 100 spindles each.
- 1 Cotton Truck; 1 Howe Platform Scale; 2 Curtis & Marble Inspection Machines.
- 1 Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressor, 10x8; Humidifier system.
- 1 Lathe.
- 1 Emery Wheel.
- 1 D. E. Whiton Gear Cutting Machine.
- 1 Drill Press.
- 1 Complete outfit of machinery for Roller Covering.

IN MILL

- Complete system of Humidifiers.
Complete system of hot air heating, with engine driven fan.
Harness, Reeds, Shuttles, Etc.

E. B. KITZINGER

10 S. La Salle St., Chicago

The Fine Points of Carding

(Continued from Page 25)

Number Seventeen

The first fine point in carding is having enough cards to do good carding. Taking it for granted that there is a sufficient number of cards with laps prepared by the picker and in good condition, with the exception of speeds and settings, we will take up the two extremes—a card doing 200 pounds in ten hours and one doing 36 pounds in ten hours. I will first take up the card doing the most work, as this condition is more general. Taking for granted that the card wire is suited for heavy carding, the card should be kept sharp and the fillet good and tight. There are no rules as to how often or how long to grind. Put the grinder on as often as needed and as long as it takes to get the wire sharp. Then the cylinder speed should be around 155 r.p.m. and the licker-in 450 r.p.m. or near that speed. The draft should be in the neighborhood of 125 for 1-inch staple cotton. The floor must be steady if the card is to be set anywhere near right.

Licker-in should be set to cylinder to a 7 gauge, feed plate to licker-in 10 gauge to 12 gauge, mote knives as close as you can set without touching licker-in when pressed lightly with the finger tips; back plate to 29, flats at 2 back setting points 12, and 3 front setting points 10 gauge, bottom knife plate at front 22, doffer to cylinder 7, comb to doffer to 12 gauge.

Cards should be stripped when neps first begin to show on the doffer. Cards should be equipped with one of the new strippers that only require one man to handle. The cleaning should be done as often as needed. Cans should not be allowed to run until they begin to overflow. Holes in the coiler trumpets should all be the same size and not too large or too small. Cards should be kept level and bearings in good condition and well lubricated with good oil. All cylinder bearings should be kept filled with tallow which is the best for cast iron and bronze bearings. Non-fluid oil is good for steel or cast iron bearings.

I will now take up the card doing the light carding and producing few pounds and give settings and speeds for some parts. It will not be necessary to change the speeds on most cards until the staple of the cotton exceeds 1 1/4 inches. I will consider 1 1/4-inch Sea Island cotton for the other extreme. In this case, the speeds should remain the same as in the former case with the exception of the licker-in, doffer and feed roll. The speed of the licker-in should be around 350 to 375 r.p.m. The draft should be increased slightly on a change from 125 on 1-inch staple to 1 1/4-inch staple. Then the wire should be real fine and not put on the card as tight as on a card doing heavy carding, and a lot of it. It should be put on just tight enough not to cause trouble. If the card is set properly one object in not having the wire so tight is getting more points to the square foot. The other is to have the wire springy so as to make the sliver feel, when rolled in your hand much like a roll created with an old-fashioned hand card.

The card should be equipped with the longer-nosed feed plate that is designed for long staple cotton. The feed plate and licker-in should be set to 12 or 10 gauge, also the licker-in to cylinder to a 7; back plate at bottom to 15 gauge and at top 22; flats to cylinder to 7 gauge and when mill is not in operation the cylinder should be run backward and the flats turned with the hand pressed gently on all the flats as they are being turned and if any of them rub the cylinder, it should be examined to see why it will not grind down even with the rest of the flats.

Set doffer to cylinder 7 gauge, comb to 12, front knife plate at top for the amount of strips required, bottom to a 15 or 17.

The card should be perfectly level and all bearings perfectly gunned and well oiled and the cards kept stripped clean at all times. Also everything about the card should be kept clean, screens set to take out all short cotton that can be removed without taking out good cotton. Trumpets should all be bored with a straight drill and not a tapered reamer and bored to 1.4 times the square root of the number of grains in one yard of sliver.

Another fine point in carding is the Boss Carder. What I mean here is a man who knows his business and does his duty. Part of his duty is keeping a good head on his shoulders and showing his card men how he wants things done and training them to do the right thing in the right way. Experience.

Number Eighteen

When we start to discussing the fine points in the running and the setting of a cotton card, we have a very delicate question before us. The cotton card is one of the most important machines in the cotton mill and one which requires the utmost care and attention, and then some.

I will venture to say that the card has never been mastered by anyone. When you hear a man say he is an expert on cards, you may say in your mind, that man does not know it all yet. I am not an expert carder, but just a young man of just a few years' experience as carder. When we begin to name some of the fine points on carding we can name many, and can name that many more on defective carding. I will try to mention something that will cause defective carding as well as some of the things

that will make good work. Settings that will suit some cotton, conditions and localities will not suit others.

First, I will endeavor to mention some of the things that will cause defective carding according to my judgment. Dull cards, that is, cylinder, doffer and plates, lick-in, worn out flat chains, poor grinding, improper setting of the card, poor oiling. Cards not being level is a very bad condition to let exist. The points just mentioned are very injurious to cards and the manufacture of cotton fabrics. The draft of a card should never exceed 110 or less than 90, with a 45 or 50 grain sliver.

Considering that cards are all in first-class condition, and cards are all sitting on a good solid floor, I would use the following settings on cotton from 1 inch to 1 1/4 inch staple: I would set flats to 9-1000 inch on all stands, that is, set the back stand just as close as you do the front, set doffer to 7-1000 inch always. Anything any closer is not practical. Set feed plate to 17-1000 inch on any kind of cotton. Mote knives should be set to 5-1000 inch, and pitch knives toward lick-in at an angle of 45 degrees. Screen between lick-in and cylinder should be set to a 17-1000 inch. Back knife plate should be set at bottom from cylinder for light carding 29-1000; 17-1000 top; for heavy carding 34-1000 bottom, 22-100 top. Set doffer comb to 12-1000 inch from doffer, flat comb from flats 17-1000 inch. The bottom of screen at center should be set to 34-1000, top of screen next to doffer 3-16 inch.

I don't think it a very good policy to cut flat chains, that is, to decrease the number of plates to the card every time a flat is taken out you decrease your carding surface of the card. Always be sure, when having flats recovered, that you get the widest clothing possible for your flats. Some repair shops use 3/4 inch fillet and others use 13-16 inch fillet. The 3/4 inch fillet should always be used, for it gives two and one-half inches more carding surface per card.

A card should be ground and set up every fifteen or twenty days, if the best results are required. There is no set rule in my mind about production of a card. It must be controlled according to the cotton and class of work being run. I would say from 65 to 70 pounds per day of ten hours on combed yarn is a very good production, and from 90 to 100 pounds on carded yarn is a very good production. The oiling of cards should be done by the card grinder, for they know more about the nature of the card than the kind of oilers that have to be used sometimes. Oil should never be allowed to get on the clothing of the card, as it not only looks bad but cuts down the life of the clothing.

Comb boxes should be taken off at least once a year and steamed and scalded out and refilled with fresh oil, as I think it prolongs the life of the box several years. The main cylinder bearing should be watched very closely at all times, for the least wear on these bearings will cause bad work. Lap should never be allowed to run out, that is, the tail end of lap to go through to the cylinder, as these lumps will cause the wire to become mashed and the fillet loose. The traverse grinding roll should be recovered after grinding every five cards if you want to keep the wire in first-class shape.

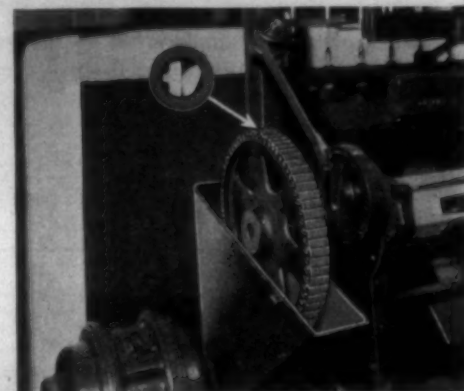
Where the vacuum stripping system is used for stripping cards, the cards should be stripped at least once a week with the hand stripping roller, as motes, leaves and other heavy substances will stick on the clothing and will not be taken out by the vacuum system. Cards should be stripped three or four times every day for the best of results. The card flyings should be cleaned out from under the card every day. The card should be kept as clean as possible at all times. Bottom screen should be taken out every twelve months and cleaned and polished.

The method of grinding is very important and varies according to different ideas. When preparing a card for grinding the first thing to do is to strip out the card and then let the flats run until they are all cleaned off, then stop the card, take down all doors and clean out the flyings, hook all lumps out of sides of arch of cylinder and doffer. Then take a broom and brush out and down the sides under the screen and doffer. When through with the cleaning process, examine flats and clothing for bruised places and scratch them up, so when the card has been ground every inch of clothing will be smooth and level. It does not pay to grind too light. Traverse grinding roll should be set down on the wire so that a spark can be seen across the cylinder. Heavy grinding is always the best, I think, for you can not get the right point on the card with light grinding. We should grind heavy enough to get a diamond point on the wire. The flats should be ground when grinding the cylinder and doffer. A card that has been kept properly ground beforehand should not be ground over eight hours. When the card has been properly ground it should be set up at all points for a card should never ground without readjusting the setting points, although there is a great deal of this being done. When the grinding and setting process has been completed the card should be cleaned up and oiled, cotton put into the card and run for 30 minutes, stopped again and stripped out. This eliminates the possibility of getting black cotton in the following process that is caused by emery dust from the traverse rolls. The card grinder should go back to his card every 30 minutes for the first two hours after the card has been set up, for there has been more cards faced in the first two hours after setting up the card than any other time. All adjusting screws and nuts, when setting a card, should be tightened so as to back away from cylinder, so if anything should slip it would be away from cylinder instead of into cylinder. It takes a man with a good steady nerve and good judgment to make a good card grinder.

Sambo.

(Continued Next Week)

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Driver 1100 r. p. m.; Driven 203 r. p. m., 13 inch centers.

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FIG. 20.
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Originators and Manufacturers of
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We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

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Meeting Foreign Competition in Fine Cotton Goods

Imports of cotton cloth through the five principal customs districts of the United States during the first quarter this year, declined 35.3 per cent in volume compared with imports during the corresponding period last year. The sharp drop in imports of unbleached poplins, broadcloths, madras, oxfords and other shirting from 31,849,000 square yards in the first quarter of 1925 to 7,598,000 square yards in the first three months of 1926 to 1,543,000 square yards this year accounts almost entirely for this steady decline, says the Cotton Textile Merchants' Association of New York.

In this connection a recent study of the imports of cotton cloth by E. A. Mann of the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce shows significantly how American manufacturers are meeting the competition in fine cotton goods made abroad. Miss Mann says:

"Competition from foreign cotton cloth made itself keenly felt in the United States during the years 1922 to 1924, inclusive. Imports of cotton piece goods mounted from a total of 142,458,000 square yards in 1922 to a peak of 218,970,000 in 1923 but dropped to 177,386,000 in 1924, largely as a result of a seasonal reduction in imports during the second and third quarters of 1925.

"During 1926 the imports of all groups, tabulated by yarn numbers in groups of 10, showed marked declines as compared with both 1925 and 1923 receipts. The decreases were most pronounced in the groups woven of yarns ranging from 41s to 80s, which would probably include mostly single broadcloths. It is in this class that domestic mills have offered the strongest competition. The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York publishes production statistics for important firms engaged in the weaving of carded broadcloths. The association's figures show that the output of this class of goods by the firms reporting has been almost trebled since July, 1926."

Standard Textile Products

New York. — Complete readjustment of balance sheet of Standard Textile Products Company, equivalent to virtual reorganization of the company, as recommended by certified accountants and approved by directors, was presented to stockholders at annual meeting. Report is first audited statement issued to stockholders since formation of the company.

Readjustment of the balance sheet included writing off of \$7,073,452, including \$2,000,000 goodwill, \$2,225,129 for depreciation and maintenance adjustments, \$1,622,604 inventory losses, \$887,279 for sample books and allowances and \$987,631 for other adjustments less \$649,491 increase in valuation of engraving rolls and manufacturing supplies.

For the purpose of showing that the company appears to have definitely turned the corner, James T. Broadbent, president, makes public

the statement for the first quarter of 1927, together with the annual report for 1926. The 1926 report shows gross sales of \$15,254,526 and net income of \$984,902 after all expenses and inventory write-off of \$200,000. After crediting other income and allowing for depreciation and interest, a profit of \$114,649 was reported for 1926. This showing is not considered unsatisfactory in view of textile trade conditions last year.

Statement for first quarter of 1927 shows gross sales of \$3,774,186 and net income of \$391,085. After crediting other income and deducting depreciation and interest charges, a net profit of \$161,184 was reported for the period.

The readjustment of the balance sheet, and revaluation of assets, Mr. Broadbent says, is unusually drastic, but will reflect for the benefit of stockholders. It was approved after an investigation and audit which took two years to complete. The readjustment in no way affects the cash position or credit of the company and its liquid position is now in a healthy state. Cash holdings on December 31, 1926, totalled \$271,916, accounts receivable less reserves, \$856,634, inventories \$3,358,872 after write-offs. Notes payable totalled \$750,000 and accounts payable \$171,953.

Mr. Broadbent further said, the adjustments were with a view of determining exactly the true equity of the stockholders compared with the reflected value as indicated by present market prices. The importance of the statement, he added, lies in the fact that with the severe adjustments there is still a stockholders' equity which represents par value for the "A" and "B" stocks, and a value for the stock of about three times its current market value. The adjustments made were applicable to years prior to 1926 and practically represent adjustments of the company's position for its entire history.

By liquidation of inventories last year there was a reduction in debt of \$2,692,500, by \$1,950,000 reduction in bank loans and \$742,500 cancellation for outstanding bonds. The most encouraging part, however, the president reports, was the fact that since December, 1926, business has improved decidedly, and, after allowing for interest and depreciation, the company shows a profit applicable to stockholders' equity of \$162,000. It also shows an additional reduction in bonded indebtedness of \$254,500 for the first quarter of 1927.

Mr. Broadbent stated that business is still good, that orders on hand are the largest in two years, and that with clearing up of all questionable items in the company's statement prospects for further increased business are decidedly favorable.

London, Eng.—Waterproof stockings have become popular with Englishwomen of fashion, and spring showers no longer cause rainmarks down the front of the stockings and mud splashes up the back. The waterproofing employed does not alter the appearance of the silk. Rain rolls off without leaving an impression and the application of a damp sponge removes mud stains.

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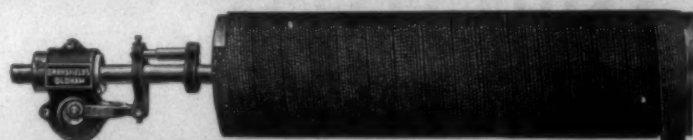


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Produce more even yarn

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EMERY FILLETING**

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"Needs no 'Damping' "

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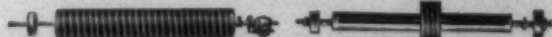


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THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

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Principal Supply
Houses

OR

**DRONSFIELD'S
SALES AGENCY**

232 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

LEIGH & BUTLER,
Managing Agents

Trade Marks and Identification

(Continued from Page 16)

deck load of chests of tea. A violent storm came up, and the captain said that the deck load would have to be thrown overboard, so as to save the balance of the cargo. All right, said Mr. Lipton, pitch them over; but, before they go over, I want my name stencilled on each side of every chest.

A merchant in Athens, Greece, with whom I am personally acquainted, once told me that a consignment of leather reached him; the shipment was made up of two grades, A and B. My accident, the tanner's trade mark had been left off of the Grade A and he had hard work to dispose of it; he said it would have been cheaper to return it to America, than to sell it at the sacrifice price.

Several years ago it was said that the name Uneeda Biscuit was worth \$13,000,000; just the name, mind you, without any tangible assets. I guess it is worth much more today.

Two years ago the Dodge Brothers automobile business was sold to a syndicate for \$146,000,000. Of this sum, \$79,000,000 alone, was for goodwill, and the remaining \$67,000,000 was paid for cash on hand, inventory, plant, bills receivable, and what not. Truly a formidable sum, and it certainly should give you men, who are on the threshold of your business careers, something to think about, as bearing a very good illustration of the tremendous values that can be accumulated in the way of customer goodwill. I hope that you will not consider this as in any way an advertisement of the Dodge car, that is, on my part. It happens that I do not drive one. But it is a wonderful illustration of my subject.

Two very good illustrations of the value of trade marks and goodwill are the Wamsutta and Beacon lines. Let us suppose that there was no adequate protection for these names; try to picture the confusion that would result. The confusion resulting from the San Francisco earthquake and fire would be mild in comparison.

And as stated in my opening remarks, you certainly can appreciate that no organized and orderly system of commerce could exist for 24 hours, were it not for trade marks, and incidentally, adequate protection for them.

Let quality and high business ideals be reflected in all your activities. The senior J. Pierpont Morgan once said that the basis for all lasting and enduring business is character and integrity. He said that he would lend a million dollars any day to a man of known character and integrity, without any security other than that man's signature on his note. On the other hand, a man unknown to him, asked for a loan, and presenting a million dollars in securities, could not get a cent from him.

It has been said that the plant owned by the makers of Ivory soap could burn up over-night, uninsured, and at the end of one week, the value could be recapitalized. That

is to say, the recapitalization would be made on the basis of the goodwill. You would not think much of a grocery store that did not sell Ivory soap; you probably would take your trade elsewhere; I know I would.

Sales Exceed Billion Yards

More than a billion yards of standard cotton cloth were sold during the first four months of 1927, according to a review published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York in the current issue of the Cotton Textile Bulletin.

"The volume of sales in this period was more than 38 per cent larger than the volume in the corresponding period last year," the review states.

"Production has been slightly larger up to May 1, but stocks have declined and unfilled orders on May 1 had accumulated in record volume. During the first four months of last year stocks increased slightly and unfilled orders declined."

The improved statistical position of the industry is indicated in the following comparative summary (000s of yards omitted) based on combined yardage reports compiled by the association:

	1926	1927
Production	894,187	976,057
Sales	866,348	1,196,197
Shipments	890,834	1,046,610
Stocks on Hand:		
January 1	268,716	247,234
May 1	272,069	176,681
Unfilled Orders:		
January 1	261,317	324,943
May 1	236,831	474,530

The reports compiled by the association are based on yardage statistics on the manufacture and sale of more than 200 classifications of standard cloths, and represent a large part of the production of these goods in the United States.

German Cotton Situation

Boston, Mass.—Alston H. Garside, director of the Garside Cotton Service, cables from Bremen regarding the German situation as follows:

"The German spinning and weaving industry has completely recovered from the depression of last year; practically all the mills are running their entire equipment full time and are generally well sold for three to four months with the inquiry for yarn and cloth extending beyond this period.

"Business is on a profitable basis. The increased output has been readily absorbed and stocks of goods are believed to be low. Present prospects are that mill activity will continue full for some months but there are some who question whether the present high rate can be maintained indefinitely.

"The mills have covered a large portion of their summer requirements of cotton on basis but there are many gaps still to be filled; they still have considerable cotton to call. The stock of American cotton loading for, afloat to, and at Bremen is about three times as large as at this time in recent years."

Latin America is Billion Dollar Market

TWENTY Latin-American countries represent a billion dollar market for products from the United States each year which may be more than doubled within a decade, according to Ernest B. Filsinger, chairman of the Export Committee of the Association in a recent address at the Pan-American Conference in Washington, D. C.

"No figures relating to any great trade region of the world are more eloquent than those pertaining to Latin-American Republic practically doubled in the twelve years between 1913 and 1925. Curiously enough there is only a slight disparity between the growth of imports and exports.

"In the year which closed December 31st, exports from this country to our sister republics, reached the total of almost \$900,000,000—to be exact, \$872,000,000. Considering the marked decline in the prices of many items which figure in our exports, it is amazing that these figures register a decline of only about one per cent over 1925. It is, therefore, entirely justifiable to speak of Latin-America as a billion dollar market. Equally interesting is the fact that as regards exports from Latin-America, the United States may also be known as another billion dollar market.

Growth Market for Goods.

"If the same rate of growth obtains during the next dozen years that has been shown during the past twelve, the business of this vast region, in imports and exports, by 1937 will reach the extraordinary total of eleven or twelve billion dollars worth of products of all sorts and shipping to them practically an equal quantity of American manufactures.

"A number of forces are now at work which will bring about this vast exchange of natural products for the finished goods of our mills and factories. First of all, there is the rapidly growing economic well-being in almost all of the countries that lie to the south and southeast of the United States. With but few exceptions the increase in national ceeding at a phenomenal rate. This wealth of all these countries is obviously due to the investment of huge amounts of foreign capital. Our own participation in this movement is astounding.

"A large percentage of the Latin-American people are as yet non-consumers of imported goods. With increasing prosperity due to the growth of commercial enterprises will come new demands. In one direction especially will this be noticeable—in the insistence upon typical American specialties. For proof of this assertion mention need be made only of Brazil, a country whose textile industry is more highly developed than any other of the Latin-American Republics. Notwithstanding this fact Brazil is a large importer of textiles of many kinds.

"To hold these important and growing markets will require a

higher degree of efficiency than ever before. The responsibility of management will be greater than in the past. The men who direct our foreign sales must have a more intimate personal knowledge, gained on the ground by travel of the twenty different countries. They must realize to greater degree than at present the marked differences in the social and economic development of these Republics.

"The United States is one of the best customers of the Latin-American countries. That being true, we shall be particularly favored if we encourage the greatest possible use of the products of the Southern Republics. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to do everything that lies in our power to accelerate this development. If we do so we shall not only confer an everlasting benefit on Latin-America, but we can fearlessly face the injunction laid upon the citizens of certain countries to 'buy only from those who buy from you.'"

A New National Chrome Green

National Alizarine Cyanone Green G Extra is an Acid Alizarine Green of bluish tone placed on the market by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc. It is characterized by its all-round fastness and its suitability for use as an acid as well as a chrome dye.

This new dye may be applied by all three methods commonly employed for mordant dyes, producing tones slightly duller than the self shade, but of better fastness to washing, potting and milling. It dyes well in a neutral bath, staining cotton but very slightly, and dyeing wool and silk practically the same shade and strength.

National Alizarine Cyanone Green G Extra is suitable for wool in all forms, including vigoureux printing, and is particularly recommended for the shading of National Acid, Chrome and Nacco Dyes. Excellent fastness to light adapts it for application to carpet and upholstery yarns.

We understand that product samples with full technical directions are available at any of the branch offices of the National.

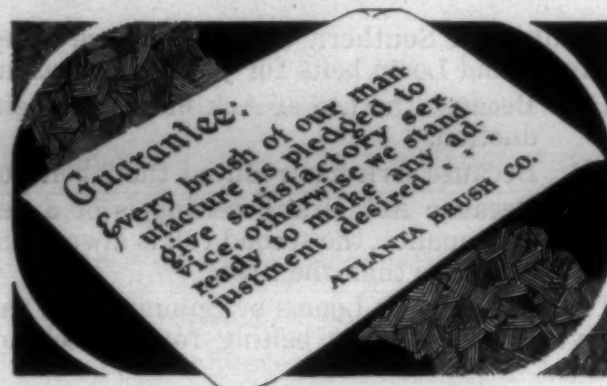
Viscose's New Unit Will Open in July.

The Viscose Co.'s new plant at Parkersburg, W. Va., will be ready to start operations in the first part of July, it has been announced. The staff now is being recruited and finishing touches are being made on the plant. The new plant is the fourth unit of the Viscose Co., and was built in accordance with expansion plans of the company announced several years ago.

The new plant, which will operate on the same plans as the others, will produce about 12,000,000 pounds of viscose rayon a year, bringing the company's annual output to well over 50,000,000 pounds. About 4,500 persons will be employed by the Parkersburg unit.

BUY

On this Guarantee



A definite, positive, iron-clad guarantee of satisfactory service. A guarantee that changed brush buying habits in textile plants throughout the South. A guarantee that took all the guesswork out of brush buying.

How often purchasing agents laid down different makes of textile brushes side by side, trying to compare quality and workmanship. Trying to figure out which brushes would give longest service. The fact is, inferior brushes have nearly as good an appearance as Perkins' Practical Brushes. It is the "mileage" of service that shows the difference. Now, experienced buyers stick to Perkins' Practical Brushes because they know we make the best brushes it is possible to make, and stand behind every one of them with this absolute guarantee of service.

For every textile need, we make a suitable Brush

Atlanta Brush Co. Atlanta, Ga.

*Guaranteed
Textile
Brushes*

Meet the Victor



The best ring travelers ever made—accurately sized, shaped, tempered, and finished.

On the frame is where this better quality of Victors is proven. May we demonstrate them in your mill?

A postal card will bring you a generous supply of free samples.

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Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

ARK BRAND BELTING



Numbers of Southern Cotton Mills are using Ark Spinning and Loom belts for just three reasons.

- (1) Because the use of Ark increases their production.
- (2) Because Ark has reduced their belt cost.
- (3) Because Ark Brand belting is of a dependable quality, the second roll is always as good or better than the first.

Try Ark on your Looms or Spinning and thereby cut your 1927 cost on belting for, "It sells on its merits."

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

EDWIN J. PAYNE, Southern Manager
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From the Windows of Your Living-Room

You may, if you choose, look out over a shrub-bordered lawn, where roses and shade trees add color and comfort to the scene.

Visible improvement is not the only result of a well planned and planted place. There is an invisible—but none the less real—advance in the cash value of developed home grounds.

Our Landscape Service

will submit plans, furnish the trees and shrubs needed, plant them and guarantee them to grow. Our representative will soon be in your vicinity; a letter or call to us will bring him to you. Plans should be made now that the work may be done at the proper time. We also supply fruit trees for home grounds and orchards.

The Howard-Hickory Co.

Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners

10th Avenue, Hickory, North Carolina

Arkwrights Report on Research Tests

(Continued from Page 14)

not more than 10 per cent $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and not more than 5 per cent below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Bale No. 7 has 8 per cent below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch but the other percentages are well within the limit.

Grouping the bales under the States they came from with the best State first, giving the percentages one inch and better:

State No. 5, .6166; State No. 4, .55; State No. 1 and State No. 3, .5333; State No. 2, .48, and State No. 6, .1466. Although States Nos. 1 and 3 tie in percentage, State No. 1 leads as it has less staples below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

	Bale No.	Above 1"	1"	15-16"	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Below $\frac{3}{4}$ "
State No. 1	1	23%	27%	19%	16%	10%	5%
	2	23	30	20	12	10	5
	3	19	38	17	12	9	5
Total		65	95	56	40	29	15
State No. 2	4	13	22	38	12	11	9
	5	27	31	18	12	8	4
	6	12	39	21	15	7	6
Total		52	92	72	39	26	19
State No. 3	7	21	35	18	10	8	8
	8	16	35	16	14	13	6
	9	26	27	22	11	10	4
Total		63	97	56	35	31	18
State No. 4	10	19	46	16	8	7	4
	11	25	25	19	13	11	7
	12	23	27	19	14	11	6
Total		67	98	54	35	29	17
State No. 5	13	28	39	16	8	7	2
	14	22	35	23	11	7	2
	15	18	43	15	11	9	4
Total		68	117	54	30	23	8
State No. 6	16		14	31	32	13	10
	17		17	42	21	12	8
	18		13	37	25	17	8
Total			44	110	78	42	26

The above test should certainly put the cotton men to thinking, as it clearly shows that many mills buying cotton supposedly of one inch staple and in some cases are only getting .1466 per cent of the staple one inch.

We welcome criticism and suggestions of the methods used in making this test.

The above test is submitted as the findings from this applicant. The results are not intended to be conclusive, as we expect to compile numerous similar tests before announcing a definite conclusion.

Textile School Notes

I. L. Langley, a graduate of the Textile School of the North Carolina State College, class of 1923 has been appointed head of the cost department of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., succeeding George W. Duncan, who has become associated with the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Mr. Langley holds a Bachelor's and Master's degree in textile manufacturing from the North Carolina State College. He is a lecturer on cost accounting for the textile school and conducts a series of lectures annually at the school.

C. W. Gunter, another graduate of the textile school, has been appointed superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

The senior textile students attended the meeting to the Eastern North Carolina Carders and Spinners Section of the Southern Textile Association which was held at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. A number of graduates of the State College Textile School were present at the meeting and took part in the discussion.

The textile school and the department of agronomy have arranged their courses so that a mill man may spend his morning in the cotton classing course and his afternoons in the textile school pursuing any

course or courses he may select or he may spend only a part of the morning period in the cotton classing course and the other time in the textile school.

The summer school tuition is only \$22.50.

Those interested in the textile courses should write to Dean Thomas Nelson, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Those interested in the cotton classing course should write Prof. J. B. Colner, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

The Business Outlook

Boston, Mass.—Harvard Economic Service says in current bulletin:

"There is nothing new in prospect, either in the conditions which govern credit or in those operating directly within business itself, to change materially the outlook for business during the entire year. Industry and trade are being carried on conservatively and money conditions remain easy.

"Even should both building and crop conditions prove favorable it is improbable that business during the autumn will rise greatly above the levels of recent months.

"The full effects of the adverse influences recently appearing,—as for example the unsettlement of certain world markets by the Japanese cri-

sis and the curtailed volume of buying power resulting from the Mississippi floods—are yet to be felt; and these influences, unless offset by new development of a favorable nature, will keep the volume of business below that of the second half of last year and perhaps below that of the present half year.

"More and more it appears likely that 1927 will be marked by about the normal spring and fall movements in industry and trade and nothing more."

\$7,000,000 Rayon Plant for Tennessee

A THIRD large rayon manufacturing plant is to be built in Tennessee. The newest plant will be located near Johnson City, in the Happy Valley section, between Johnson City and Elizabethton, and not far from the site of the rayon plant of the American Bemberg Corporation. It is to be built by American Glanzstoff Corporation, manufacturers of the rayon by the viscose process. The first unit in the plant will be 2,000 feet long and will give employment to about 4,000 persons. Several additional units are to be constructed later.

During the past seven years the industrial development of the Johnson City district has been extremely rapid, its population having grown from 12,242 in 1920 to more than 25,000, according to a city census of last year. This makes it the fifth largest city in Tennessee and the location of the artificial silk plants within a few miles of the city proper will, it is believed, result in rapid growth during the next five years. This same growth has been reflected at Erwin, 14 miles distant, where the Clinchfield Railroad shops are located, and at Elizabethton, which is just beyond the Bemberg plant.

The latest addition to the industries in the Johnson City section, the American Glanzstoff Corporation, will be particularly important. It is understood that this corporation will ultimately expand to a \$50,000,000 organization, and will employ more than 20,000 persons. The initial capitalization is \$7,000,000. Work on the first unit will begin immediately. The Glanzstoff Fabriken Corporation of Germany is the parent organization.

When Dr. F. Bleuthgen, head of both the German Glanzstoff and the American Glanzstoff, there last week, remarked, as he left: "While the location of the proposed plant has not been as yet definitely determined, we shall use every effort to locate it as near Johnson City as possible. We would be glad to do this as a measure of our appreciation of the co-operation which we have received on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of Johnson City and its people generally."

It appears that prospects are bright for a concentration in this section of the artificial silk industry. Already within a radius of seven miles of the city there are: The American Bemberg, the American Glanzstoff, the Tennessee Silk Mills, the A. P. Villa Silk Mills and the Gloria Mills and two hosiery mills.

Bemberg's second unit is under way, when the plant of five units as now planned is finished it will employ 10,000. If market conditions hold up Glanzstoff announces steady expansion with an ultimate employment of 20,000 within eight years. The Gloria Mills are expanding rapidly. If plans now outlined are fulfilled, there will be in these plants alone employment for approximately 35,000 in eight years.

It is understood that many millions are behind the two big artificial silk operations. The members of the interlocking boards of directors of the two plants, who have made two visits here recently, include: Dr. F. Bleuthgen, director and dean of the board of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken, Elberfeld, Germany; Dr. W. Springorum, another director of the same organization; Dr. C. Benrath, chairman of the board of I. P. Bemberg, Ltd., of Barmen, Germany, and a member of the board of the Glanzstoff, which is closely allied with Bemberg. These three men are regarded as international leaders in the artificial silk field, the companies they control having a total capitalization of more than \$1,000,000,000. With them were H. W. Springorum, Jr., who has been in America for some weeks making investigations; Herbert Lehmann of Lehmann Brothers, bankers, Barmen, Germany; Alfred Schoenlicht, banker and one of the founders of the American Bemberg Company; Ludolph Rosenheim, banker, of Berlin and a heavy investor in real estate near Johnson City; Jack Strauss, vice-president of the American Bemberg Company, and also of Wolf-Straus Company of New York, the Bemberg selling agents; Dr. Stoeckley of the patent office research, Elberfeld, Germany; Myron S. Faulk of New York, another vice-president of the American Bemberg Corporation; Henry Ruhlender, banker, of New York; Theodore Heebler, banker, of New York; Herr von Eichler of Berlin, and Prince Frederick N. Waushberg, prince of Saxony.

Generally speaking, the difference between the Bemberg and Glanzstoff companies is this: The Bemberg companies manufacture Bemberg yarn, an artificial silk, using cotton linters as the base. The yarn is very fine and is described as a silk made by an artificial process. The Glanzstoff company manufactures commercial rayon, using wood pulp as a base.

Johnson City, and Elizabethton bankers and business men who took part in the conferences were largely the same group which originally negotiated for the Bemberg plant. J. W. Ring, formerly president of the local Chamber of Commerce, initiated both series of conferences. Others were: Sam R. Sel's, president, Johnson City Chamber of Commerce; Lewis Shumate, president, Unaka and City National Bank, Johnson City; Adam Crouch, president, Tennessee National Bank, Johnson City; Crawford Alexander, president, First National Bank, Elizabethton, and Dr. John Woods, president, Elizabethton Chamber of Commerce.



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With or without
Reinforcement
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Rolls of every
Description

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Because we have our own enameling plant we are able to finish both plain and colors promptly



The best Lickerins
ever produced

J. D. Hollingsworth
Greenville, S. C.

COLORED COTTON YARNS

4s to 20s single and ply, hosiery and warp twist, direct and sulphur colors in blends, solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white twists, etc.

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

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LAVONIA, GEORGIA



EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,
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Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn.
Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C.

Established 1869

Sees Rayon Industry At Turning Point

(Continued from Page 12)

able extent. It is also true that all the early consumers of artificial silk who gave proper consideration to its rightful use made good profits out of it.

The Cheapest Fiber.

"The table also shows that today artificial silk is far cheaper relatively to the other fibers than in pre-war days and so, as its quality has certainly improved, it seems that there must now be far wider scope for its profitable use than there was before. No doubt lower prices have been partly responsible for its rapid progress, but its very

cheapness is apt to blind users to the fact that, intelligently employed and marketed, it contains a larger margin of profit for them than any other class of fiber. Indeed it is hardly too much to say that almost the only important branches of the textile trade which have made regular and satisfactory profits anywhere during the last few years are those which have turned to the use of artificial silk.

"The foregoing considerations certainly point to a further steady expansion in its employment, but no more such rapid strides as in the past are to be expected, for the most obvious openings are naturally those to be explored first and every further step requires more thought and preparation than the last.

Prices Paid By One Large Firm of Mixed Goods Weavers.

	1913.	1919.	1920.	Feb., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	1926.	1927.
First quality Viscose silk, 150 denier	5/3	16/0	19/3	12/6	6/0*	5/0*	
\$Canton silk, discharged	17/4	59/8	104/0	46/8	31/4*	23/0*	
\$Italian silk, discharged	21/4	73/8	126/11	59/4	40/8*	36/0*	
*Egyptian mercerized cotton 2/70s	2/1	7/10	17/5	7/4	4/2	3/5½	
†Botany worsted 1/50s	3/6	17/6	20/0	12/0	6/9	6/7	

*Silk and artificial silk duties not included. †2/70s cotton equals 151 denier, silk count. ‡1/50s worsted equals 159 denier, silk count. §In real silk very little exists heavier than 30 denier; the most common sizes are quoted.

Note comparative rise in prices from 1913 to February, 1920: Viscose, 266 per cent; silk, 500 per cent; Egyptian cotton, 716 per cent, and Botany worsted, 570 per cent.

Lindbergh Flew on Cotton Wings

Perhaps the most celebrated cotton fabric manufactured in the United States within a century is the cotton aeroplane cloth used in the construction of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh's monoplane, according to George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Captain Lindbergh's plane was covered almost completely with American-made cotton fabric. More than 125 yards were used in covering the wings, fuselage and tail surfaces. Another 400 yards of tape cut from the same cotton fabric were used in covering seams over struts and framework.

When the fabric covering had been stretched over the skeleton of the wings and fuselage it received the usual six coats of "dope" or special protective covering which aeroplane builders give all fabric covered planes. The final coating was aluminum paint.

Cotton aeroplane fabric, now being increasingly and successfully used by American aeronautical engineers, is made of fine cotton yarns which have been spun from long staple cotton. The cloth is subjected to rigorous tests throughout the process of manufacture so that it combines unusual strength with light weight. These tests make it possible for a plane to ride out such strains as Captain Lindbergh encountered in driving through a heavy sleet storm for 1,000 miles on his successful flight.

The fabric parts of the plane were entirely exposed to the elements, and it is interesting to note that the plane after being examined by Captain Lindbergh at the Le Bourget air-field was in the same condition as when it left America with the

exception of the few strips of fabric removed by souvenir hunters.

Cotton fabric was used in the construction of G. M. Bellanca's monoplane, Columbia, holder of the world's record endurance flight and for several weeks an entrant in the trans-Atlantic competition. Cotton fabric also has been used in Commander Byrd's Fokker monoplane, another candidate for trans-Atlantic honors.

Quality in Cotton

Steps taken for one purpose often lead to unexpected and incidental results of high importance. Something of the sort may easily happen in the case of the action of Congress with respect to periodical reports by the Department of Agriculture on the grade and staple length of cotton produced and ginned in the several sections of the belt. At least such a result may be hoped for if some way is found for carrying out a substantial part of the work, funds for which Congress failed to provide. Latest dispatches from Washington are to the effect that department officials are planning to do all that they can with what money is available, and indeed are now starting to work with that idea in mind, asking sundry private and other organizations for aid in a number of directions. But, however this may be, the clearer the facts become concerning the spinning qualities of cotton, the more ought it to be apparent to all that farmers could in many cases add to their profits by paying more careful and intelligent attention to the matter of improving the inherent value of their cotton by proper selection of seed and by better methods of handling their staple.

The fact is that in many districts of the eastern portions of the belt growers are, to use the language of the street, more or less "up against it" in any case, due to the increasingly severe competition afforded by producers in the Southwest. This underlying factor in the raw cotton situation may for short periods of time and due to special or unusual circumstances, be obscured or removed. The truth remains, however, that taking a longer time view of the situation many farmers of such States as Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina are being pressed and will continue to be pressed as they have never been before as raisers of cotton. They must either find some method of reducing the cost of raising their cotton, raise more valuable cotton without proportionately increasing their costs, or at one time or another retire from the cotton raising business. There is no escape from this conclusion.

All this, of course, makes the question of grade and staple, the general spinning value of their cotton one of great and timely interest. The facts in a general way are naturally already known to those who keep well informed on such subjects. The exact situation is not so known, however, and, what is fully as much to the point, the farmers of these districts have not, by and large, become as much impressed with the true state of affairs and as fully aware of the avenues of escape open to them as is desirable either from their standpoint or that of the country as a whole. Thus it may be that a movement started by Congress apparently with the idea of affecting the market in a way favorable to the farmer will result in developments that would alter some of the fundamental conditions that have in no small part been the real difficulty of the embattled cotton farmer in the eastern half of the belt for a good while past and which can be counted upon to be increasingly burdensome should nothing constructive be done to correct them.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Automobile Industry Uses Much Cotton

"The manufacture of automobiles in the United States constitutes one of the largest industrial outlets for cotton textiles in this country and the present trend in the automotive industry indicates that still larger consumption of cotton fabrics and other cotton products may be reasonably anticipated in this field," states an article in the current issue of the Cotton Textile Bulletin, published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

The manufacture of automobiles and cotton cloth are close industrial allies. Cotton contributes the fabric used in tire casing and is the basis of the material covering the tops. In open cars it is used for curtains and the artificial leather upholstery and in closed models it is largely a constituent of the more decorative interior and upholstery.

One of the best evidences of the large use of cotton in the automobile industry is in the production of

tires. Statistics compiled by the Rubber Association of America indicate that during the first three months this year approximately 59,000,000 pounds of cotton fabric were used in the manufacture of casings. If this rate of production is continued through the year the total consumption of cotton for this purpose will exceed the 227,512,000 pounds which were used last year.

Each tire casing takes between three and four pounds of cotton fabric. When it is recalled that there are about 22,000,000 automobiles in this country with an average of more than 4.5 tires for each, and an average annual replacement of nearly 2.5 tires per car the wheels of motor vehicles represent the consumption of nearly 450,000,000 pounds of cotton fabric.

Of particular interest in the cotton textile industry is the recent introduction of fabric covered bodies which for several years have been rather widely adopted by European manufacturers.

Automotive engineers are now watching with interest the development of this feature and its adaptability to manufacturing process here which have been built up on the basis of large scale production.

The skeleton or framework of the new bodies is sheathed with a 14-ounce duck which is tacked to the frame. To avoid undesirable angles horsehair is often used and covered with thin cotton sheeting. Over all a special fabric leather, woven in such a manner as to stretch equally in all directions, is fastened as the outer covering.

Among the advantages of fabric covered bodies it is pointed out that they are more flexible, more silent and of lighter weight. A sedan of this construction is said to be more than 100 pounds lighter than a composite type roadster for the same chassis. Another five-passenger sedan, the first produced in the American factory was recently exhibited in Chicago as 530 pounds lighter than a similar composite body for the same chassis. The wooden frame is easily prepared and can be varied so readily that body styles may be made economically. Repairs and resheathing also are simplified.

National Erie Fast Rubine B Conc.

This new direct dye of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., possesses properties similar to, but produces much bluer tones than National Erie Fast Scarlet 5BA. Excellent solubility and inertness to metals adapt it for application in all types of machines.

National Erie Fast Rubine B Conc. is particularly recommended for unions, dyeing the cotton almost to the exclusion of the animal fibres in a soap-soda ash bath silk is left entirely unstained. This product will be of special interest to the printing trade on account of its excellent dischargeability with hydro-sulfite.

In accordance with the usual trade custom, samples and technical bulletins may be secured from any of the offices of the company.

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Texas and Cotton

As a result of a careful and fairly complete survey of agricultural conditions in Texas through its correspondents, the Cotton Trade Journal of New Orleans finds that there is in prospect—as of April 25—an average reduction of cotton acreage throughout the State of Texas of 14.5 per cent this year as compared with last.

While this appears to be a substantial reduction, the estimate may or may not mean anything in the way of a large reduction in the Texans output of cotton. Certainly it is at least considerably lower than the 25 per cent reduction that was talked of for the cotton belt last fall when efforts were being made through government loans to check the precipitate fall in prices. Texas is by far the biggest cotton producing State in the Union, and the situation there, either for this year or thereafter, does not hold out much hope to the Southeastern farmer of any very great decreases in the production of cotton in the United States.

Texas produced last season 5,609,304 bales of cotton, or about one-third of the total production of the country. That was its record crop. It was grown on 18,363,000 acres of ground. The year before Texas produced only 4,165,374 bales. It is interesting to note that while Texas increased its acreage in 1926 over 1925 by only about six per cent, the crop produced increased by over thirty per cent. As every farmer knows, acreage figures alone are no safe guide to production, but even supposing that Texas cuts its production this year by the amount of its supposed acreage cut of 14.5 per cent, the crop produced would still be very much larger than that which it produced in 1925. With any sort of favorable weather conditions, it seems likely to anticipate that Texas this year will produce somewhere around the 5,000,000 mark.

There is every indication, in fact, that Texas is going into the cotton producing business on a bigger and bigger scale, and that the people of that State are looking forward to a much greater growth of the staple there than now. Texas has plunged into cotton. It has found that its lands and climate permit the growing and harvesting of vast quantities of cotton at low costs, and apparently the State is determined to make the most of its opportunity. Texas will grow lots of cotton—and make money on it—at prices of around fifteen cents.

Texas, even in the present condition of the cotton market, might safely be spoken of as enthusiastic over cotton. A Houston correspondent points out that the vast areas comprising west and northwest Texas "is a natural cotton field, practically free of insects and with little grass and weeds to contend with. The level character of the lands lends itself to the use of mechanical means of preparing, cultivating and gathering the crop."

Machine and new devices of various kinds have come in to help Texas produce cotton on a big scale. We read:

"Tractor power and two and four row implements for cultivating and planting are coming more and more into general use, greatly increasing man's efficiency and substantially reducing the cost of production. On the plains of West Texas a new chapter has been written in the history of cotton production by the invention and use of a unique method of gathering the crop. The farmer waits until practically all the cotton is open and then uses a sled which runs over the stalks stripping them of all their bolls. In this way a man with a horse hitched to a sled can gather as much in three or four weeks. Its quality is lowered but West Texas has the most modern gins in the world. Some modification of the sled idea will eventually solve the question of a cotton picker for this and other sections of a somewhat similar terrain."

And Texas is just getting well started in cotton. It is estimated that there are still in excess of 200,000,000 acres of virgin soil in 62 counties suitable for cultivation and at least ten million of this is expected to go eventually to cotton. That section of Texas claims that it can produce and market a bale of cotton more economically than any other part of the world.

Neither do Texans seem to fear that they will overdo cotton. They point out confidently that world consumption is increasing yearly and that soon a 20,000,000-bale crop in America will be needed. And of this Texas expects to produce half.

The cotton situation in Texas is of extreme interest to agriculture in the Southeast. While Texas cannot alone grow enough to meet the world demand, it can produce so large a proportion of it that its production will largely govern the price of cotton. If Texas waxes enthusiastic over fifteen-cent cotton the farmer who finds he cannot produce it for that will do well to place his dependence on something else. Texas' big-scale entry into cotton production is a factor that must inevitably make radical changes in the cotton map of the United States.—Greenville Daily News.

Cotton Spinning Belgium's Most Prosperous Industry.

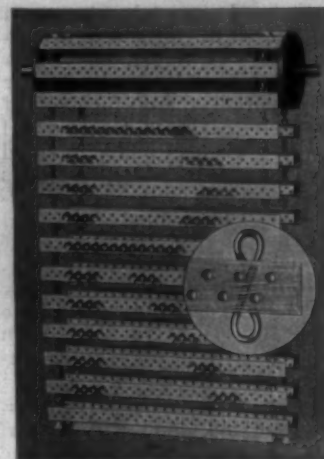
Cotton spinning is the most prosperous of all industries in Belgium, according to cable advices to the Department of Commerce from M. M. Mitchell, commercial attache at Brussels.

Prices are rising and order books are filled up to July. Weavers are enjoying a good export demand and domestic sales are fair with a tendency toward steady improvement. Operations in the linen factories are active and prices are remunerative.

Durham Hosiery Mills.

Durham, N. C.—Durham Hosiery Mills report, including that of affiliated companies, for year ended December 31, 1926, shows net income of \$221,682 after depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., equal to \$7.92 a share of 29,100 preferred shares, against \$74.493, or \$2.56 a share of preferred, in 1925.

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Gastonia, N. C.	12.00
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Excursion tickets on sale Friday, June 3rd. Final limit good to reach original starting point prior to midnight Wednesday June 8th, 1927.

Tickets good on regular trains to Junction point thence Special trains as shown on large flyers, Standard Pullman Sleeping Cars and high class day coaches.

Big league Baseball Games, Washington Senators vs. St. Louis Brown June 4-5, Washington Senator vs. Cleveland Indians June 7th, Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C.

Fine opportunity to visit Nations Capitol.

For detailed information and Pullman Sleeping car reservations call on any Southern Railway Agent.

R. H. GRAHAM, D. P. A.
Charlotte

Carded Yarn Group Making Progress

(Continued from Page 10)

house is a violation of this principle."

Personell of Committee.

The Advisory Committee of the Carded Yarn Spinners Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., is composed of the following:

B. B. Gossett, chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; C. F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, N. C.; J. A. Mandeville, Carrollton, Ga.; C. J. Swift, Columbus, Ga.; A. C. Swift, New Bedford, Mass.; R. S. Wallace, Fitchburg, Mass.

Section Committees.

Members of the Section Committees are:

A. SOFT YARNS: C. J. Swift, chairman, Columbus, Ga.; S. P. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; R. C. Moore, Charlotte, N. C. B. 18's and UNDER: A. M. Fairley, chairman, Laurinburg, N. C.; C. A. Ensign, Forsyth, Ga.; H. T. Crigler, Greenville, S. C. C. 20's and UP: J. A. Mandeville, chairman, Carrollton, Ga.; M. L. Cannon, Charlotte, N. C.; J. A. Long, Roxboro, N. C.

Additional New England members to be assigned to the Sectional Committees in groups of two each, as soon as their classification is received: C. F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; A. C. Swift, New Bedford, Mass.; R. S. Wallace, Fitchburg, Mass.; Philip Dana, Westbrook, Md.; W. S. Pepperell, Providence, R. I.; Baylis G. Aldrich, Forestdale, R. I.

The Cotton Outlook

(Continued from Page 8)

of 1½ to 2 million bales to almost nothing.

World production of all kinds of cotton for the past season is estimated at 27,000,000 bales by a private authority, who says this is only about 500,000 larger than was produced the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that our crop alone increased 1,565,000 bales.

The indications are, therefore, that the carry-over of foreign cotton will be smaller than usual and that the world more than ever will be dependent upon the American crop for its supplies.

Course in Textiles and Cotton Classing

The summer session of North Carolina State College will open June 12 and continue for six weeks.

The textile school will offer intensive courses in mill calculations, Carding, spinning, weaving, designing, fabric analysis and dyeing. These courses will be taught by the regular members of the textile school faculty and have been so arranged that a mill man may attend two, four or six weeks and devote his entire time to any particular branch or branches of the industry in which he is especially interested. This will be an excellent opportunity for mill men and teachers of night classes for mill operatives to supplement their practical training with a theoretical knowledge of the industry.

The textile school also offers a special course for teachers in tex-

tile communities. This course will be as nontechnical as possible and designed to give the teachers a general knowledge of textiles.

The course in cotton classing, offered by the Department of Agronomy, deals principally with practice in grading and stapling cotton. Each man is expected to grade and staple seventy-five to one-hundred samples during the class period each day. The course is accompanied by short lectures, demonstrations, and pictures. The universal cotton grades will be used as the basis of the course and practice samples will cover the entire number of government grades.

The United States staple types for length are used as standard lengths and much time will be devoted to stapling.

The course will be conducted by licensed cotton graders. R. L. Kause, cotton specialist of the Bureau of Economics, cotton classing department, will assist Professor J. B. Cotner of the cotton classing department, North Carolina State College in conducting the course.

The cotton classing course begins at nine o'clock in the morning and runs until one o'clock each day except Saturday. This course lasts for six weeks.

Textile Production in March

Production of cotton textiles in March was considerably larger than March, 1926, stocks were lower and unfilled orders were much heavier, according to reports by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York to the Department of Commerce for the total nine groups of which reports were made. The mills represented in these reports are estimated to cover at least 50 per cent of the industry.

According to the figures published in the survey of current business, total production of the nine groups in March this year was 227,052,000, stocks were 162,438,000, and unfilled orders were 445,171,000. Comparable figures for March, 1926, were: Production, 248,755,000; stocks, 245,122,000, and unfilled orders, 234,338,000.

Figures for Groups.

The figures for March, 1927, for the individual groups were:

Drills and twills—production, 21,200,000; stocks, 8,722,000; unfilled orders, 27,773,000.

Wide drills, twills, and broadcloth—production, 15,840,000; stocks, 7,679,000; unfilled orders, 28,775,000.

Print cloths, plain and fancy—production, 83,283,000; stocks, 14,546,000; unfilled orders, 122,822,000.

Pajama checks and gingham—production, 27,070,000; stocks, 40,207,000; unfilled orders, 45,138,000.

Denims and chambrays—production, 39,527,000; stocks, 37,726,000; unfilled orders, 92,915,000.

Canton flannels (for mitten trade)—production, 3,110,000; stocks, 3,917,000; unfilled orders, 11,318,000.

Osnaburgs—production, 12,574,000; stocks, 2,549,000; unfilled orders, 19,301,000.

Narrow sheetings—production, 66,191,000; stocks, 24,044,000; unfilled orders, 84,714,000.

Wide sheetings—production, 8,257,000; stocks, 23,003,000; unfilled orders, 12,415,000.

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Profits in most manufacturing plants depend on the steady operation of production units.

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"AKRON" Leather Belting comprises all the various types required in industry. Its super-strength, combined with flexibility and pulley gripping surface, insures maximum machine speeds at lowest transmission cost.

Proper belt application is an engineering problem of vital importance, because it bears on production.

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Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

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Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57 Worth St.

New York

Sole Selling Agents For

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills,
Royal Cotton Mills

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Cincinnati

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New Orleans

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Selling Agents for the following Mills:

Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co.,
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,
Wabens Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Gray Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market developed further strength during the week after renewed activity in sales of print cloths and sheetings, and higher prices named on some of the finished line, including denims, flannels and other goods. Sales of finished goods were comparatively light due to unfavorable weather which checked sales of wash goods. Production in almost all lines continued large, but unfilled orders are still well in excess of output and there has been no accumulation of stocks.

The recent steady advances made in the cotton market have stimulated buying and the outlook for sustained high prices had induced many mills to refuse to sell for long future delivery at low prices. Interest in gray goods was noted through the week and sales of print cloths and sheetings were large.

The market on print cloths showed good sales of 27-inch 64x60s were made for August delivery at 5½ cents. Sales of long cut 8.20-yard were made at 4 15-16 cents and double cuts at 4½ cents. July and August 64x60s brought 7½ cents with a few quick goods taken at the same figure. July 68x72s brought 8½ cents with August-September quoted 8½ cents. Second hand 60x48s were found at 6 3-16 cents for early June. A good many 64x56s 5.50-yard sold on contract at 7 cents. Buyers paid 10 cents for spot 80 squares, 5½ cents for 7.15-yard and 6.40-yard sold at 6¼ cents for spots.

On sheetings about a million yards of 37-inch 4-yard sold on contract for the June-September period at 7½ cents with a number pegged to 8 cents. A fair quality of 40-inch 2.85-yard sold at 10 cents and 31-inch 5-yard at 6½ cents on contract. Spots of 36-inch 5.50-yard sold at 5½ cents with the contract price firm at 6 cents. First hand spot 40-inch 3.75-yard brought 8 cents and 40-inch 4.25-yard 7½ cents. Buyers took a few 40 squares 6.15-yard at 5½ cents, 36-inch 6.50-yard 5½ cents, 56 squares 4.25-yard 8¼ cents. Later 36-inch 3.50-yard sold at 9½ cents and 36-inch 3.25-yard at 8½ cents.

In pajama checks there were efforts to buy contracts of 72x80s at 8 cents, but in most centers one-quarter was being asked. Sales of 64x60 checks at 6½, quick. Buyers also wanted to obtain contracts at that price, but most centers were asking an eighth to a quarter more for forward delivery.

Quotations on the nearer deliveries of carded broadcloths were firmer. Spots of the 100x60 were generally reported at 11 cents; for

June, July and August, 10½ cents to 11 had been quoted. On quick 90x60s, there were quotations of 10½ to one-half, depending upon the make. Some centers quoted even money for July forward. Sales of 80x60s, no feeler motion, were reported at 8½ cents. Goods made with feeler motion were reported at one-half.

Further strength in the colored goods market was evident. One house advanced denims to a basis of 15 cents for 2.20—and others are expected to follow. This was not unexpected, inasmuch as there had been some talk of a half-cent a yard advance, for a few weeks. Some of the big houses have had their production through July-August sold for some time—and a few have been withdrawn from the market.

A fair chambray business has been reported from day to day—and slightly better prices are being obtained for a number of items. It is pointed out that one of the important houses is now getting 1½ cents a yard for big quantities, over its low price for quantities which prevailed in November-December. The present price on some of these chambrays, it was stated, is 1½ cents a yard over the rock bottom of last summer.

Business continued slow in the fine goods section. Converters have begun to sample new lines of underwear cloths and are coming close to the time when they will cover part of their requirements. Dress goods are likewise being sampled moderately in various quarters, with the promise that finer qualities will be paid more consideration later on.

In the Fall River market a fair volume of contracts to run through the next three months were placed, and sales are estimated slightly in excess of 100,000 pieces. But for the fact mills were hesitant about going beyond that period, considerable more business could have been placed. Difficulty was experienced in filling orders for spot goods, as no volume of any number was available in quantity.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in. 64x64s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8½
Brown sheetings, stand.	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	18½a20
Denims	15
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9
Dress ginghams	14½a16½

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—With a few exceptions, carded yarn business continued on a hand-to-mouth basis during the week. A number of scattered sales of fairly large sales for deliveries running into September were noted, but they were exceptions to the general rule. The higher prices have put yarns on a basis where most consumers are unwilling to purchase except for their immediate requirements. Reports here show that where knitters and weavers need small quantities quickly, they pay the higher prices without hesitation. On the other hand, they are not willing to buy in a large way on the present basis. Spinners' prices are considerably above those quoted by most dealers in this market and spinners have held their quotations firm. With the cotton market going to a new high for the season, mills can see no justification for lower prices and there is general complaint from spinners that profit margins are not satisfactory even at the latest advances.

The combed yarn situation continued on a strong basis, with orders fairly large and spinners making further price advances. The fear of a shortage of long staple cotton was more aggravated during the week and many yarn factors are expecting considerably higher prices on combed and mercerized numbers.

A few buyers are said to be willing to place business as far ahead as three or four months, but few spinners are willing to accept bookings at the scale of prices now obtaining. Many spinners are well taken care of for several weeks ahead and are in no hurry, therefore, to accept current offerings. A good inquiry for insulating yarns has been a feature of this market, although the volume of business placed is small. The finer grades of knitting yarns have sold moderately. Weaving and thread yarns have sold well at lower than list prices to weavers making dyed goods, for which purpose they are fully as good as the white.

The price list given below, representing dealers' quotations in this market, was considerably lower than quotations by the majority of spinners:

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	25 1/2 a
10s	27 a
12s	27 1/2 a
14s	28 1/2 a
16s	28 1/2 a
20s	30 a
24s	32 a
26s	34 a

30s	36 a
40s*	45 a
40s†	45 1/2 a 46 1/2
Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	26 1/2 a
10s	27 1/2 a
12s	27 a
14s	27 1/2 a
16s	28 a
18s	29 1/2 a
20s	30 a
24s	32 a
26s	34 a
30s	36 1/2 a 37
40s*	44 1/2 a 45 1/2
40s†	42 a 49

*Ordinary. †High grade.

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery.	
8s	26 1/2 a
10s	26 1/2 a
12s	27 a
14s	27 1/2 a
16s	28 a
18s	28 1/2 a
20s	29 a
22s	29 1/2 a
24s	29 1/2 a
26s	30 a
30s	32 1/2 a
30s†	34 1/2 a
30s‡	32 1/2 a
40s	43 1/2 a

†Doubled carded. ‡Tying-in.

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s-8s	26 a
10s	26 1/2 a
12s	27 a
14s	27 1/2 a
16s	28 a
18s	28 1/2 a
20s	29 a
22s	29 1/2 a
24s	32 a
30s	34 a
40s	42 1/2 a

Southern Single Warps.	
4s-8s	26 1/2 a
10s	27 a
12s	27 1/2 a
14s	28 1/2 a
16s	29 1/2 a
20s	30 1/2 a
24s	32 1/2 a
30s	34 1/2 a
40s	44 1/2 a

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	23 a
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	25 1/2 a
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white	
yarn, tubes and skeins	25 1/2 a 25
yarn, tubes and skeins	25 1/2 a 26
Same, warp	26 1/2 a 27 1/2
Southern Two-ply Comber Peeler Mercerizing	
8s-12s	42 a
20s	43 a
30s	47 a 49
36s	52 a 54
38s	54 a 55
40s	55 a 56
50s	58 a 59
60s	66 a 68
70s	76 a 78
80s	87 a 91

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.	
8s-12s	38 1/2 a
10s	40 1/2 a
30s	45 1/2 a
36s	50 1/2 a
40s	52 1/2 a
50s	55 1/2 a 56 1/2
60s	62 1/2 a 65 1/2
70s	75 1/2 a
80s	84 1/2 a

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.	
20s	61 a 63
30s	64 a
40s	69 a 71
50s	76 a 79
60s	85 a 88
70s	99 a 1.02
80s	1.12 a 1.14

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Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

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WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Are you getting excessive shedding?

Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup



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Overseer for 20,000 spindle spinning room. Want man between age 30 and 40 years who has a good record as well as a good reputation. Good wages and attractive place to live. If you are a "has been," please do not write. L. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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WANT position as second hand of spinning, or spooling and warping in 20,000 to 100,000 spindle mill, or overseer of spinning in small mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Will consider position in either yarn or weave mill. Experienced. 29 years of age and married. Can furnish good references. No. 5161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of carding. Could change on reasonable notice. References. No. 5162.

WANT position as overseer of fancy weave room. 9 years experience as overseer on all fancies. Can furnish A-1 references. Desire salary of \$7.00 a day or more. No. 5163.

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WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience, with 6 years on present job. Can furnish good references. No. 5170.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Experienced. Have been overseer for twelve years. Can furnish good references. No. 5173.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer fancy weaving mill in Piedmont Section of N. C. or S. C. Would consider other location. Employed at present but desire change. Good references. No. 5174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had ten years experience as overseer on white and colored work. 40 years of age, married and strictly sober. Can give good references. No. 5175.

WANT position as second hand or overseer of carding in small mill. Have had 28 years experience as fixer and second hand. Married. Strictly sober and reliable. No. 5176.

WANT position in either silk or fine cotton mill as superintendent, assistant superintendent, designer or overseer of weaving. Have been boss weaver and designer 25 years; 7 years in the South and 18 years in New England on fine fancy cotton and silk goods and all kinds of novelties. Good references. No. 5177.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Good references. No. 5181.

WANT position as overseer of jacquard weaving. Have been overseer 7 years on one job. Three and one-half years experience on rayon. Good references. No. 5182.

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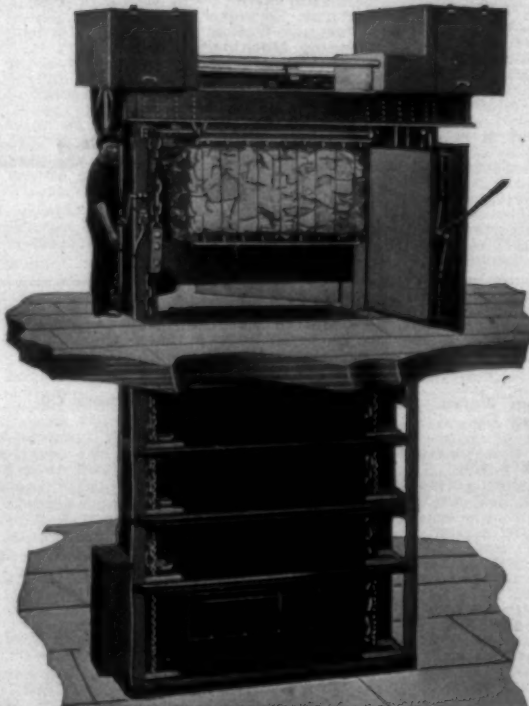
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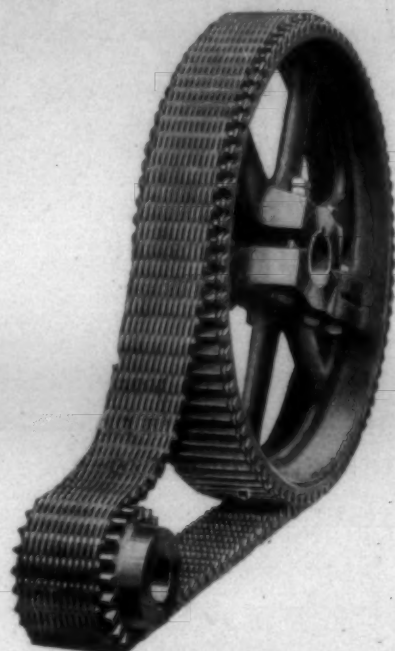
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